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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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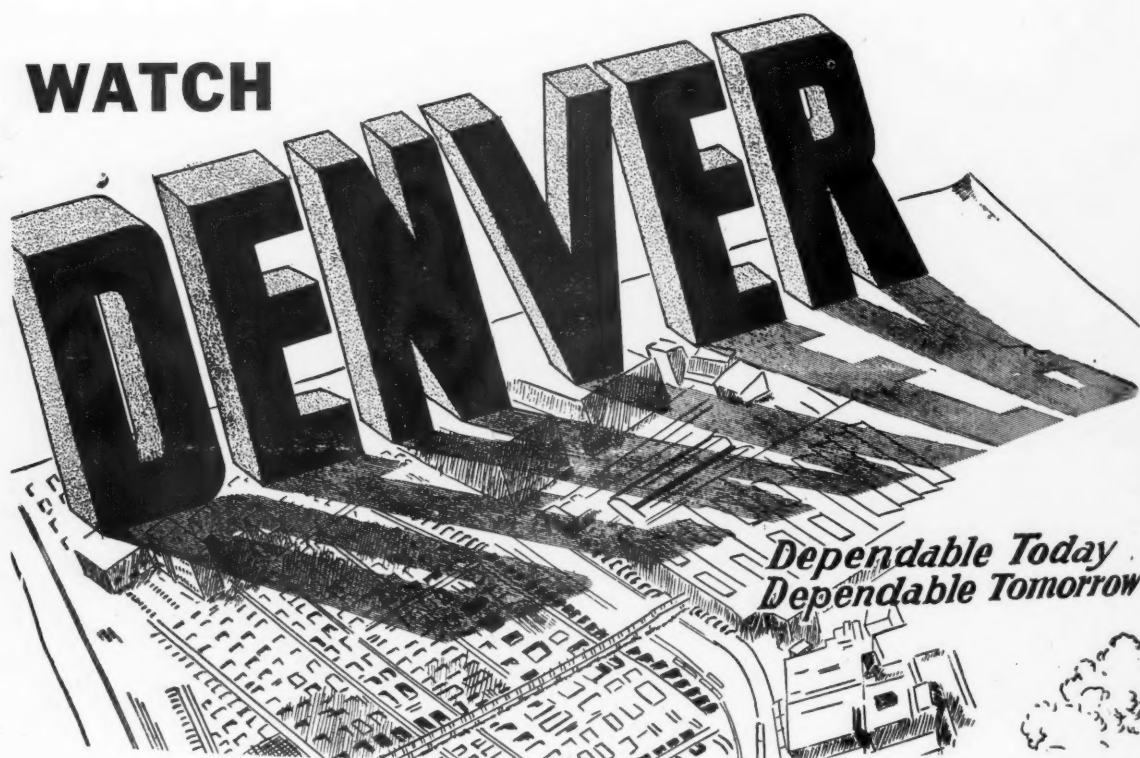


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Many livestock producers who normally would ship to and sell at a **CENTRAL MARKET** such as **DENVER**, have been persuaded by country dealers that they will net more by selling at home. . . . The wise producer knows this isn't always true.

The profits we have seen taken on some of these sales at home when resold on the public markets have been staggering.

Speculation through country dealing seems to have spread beyond oldtime speculators and it would pay you to carefully analyze all offers before deciding to let someone else "take all the cream."

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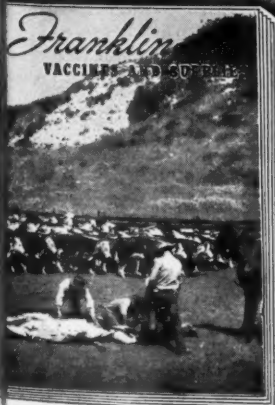
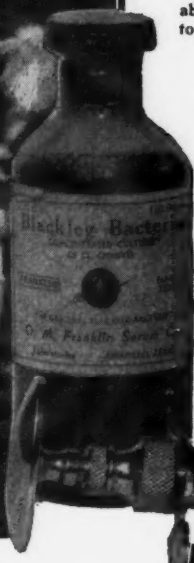
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The scientist in the agricultural laboratory is as truly a pioneer as our grandfathers who fought their way westward to the rich farmlands and the broad ranges of the west. He's looking into your future . . . seeing greater things! His findings, put to use by practical livestock men and farmers, are resulting in thriftier, faster-gaining cattle and lambs, grazing the Great Plains . . . higher yielding crops enriching the Corn Belt . . . new immunity from disease for your livestock. He is pioneering a better and more abundant life for you through new markets for your output, improved products for you to sell.

Miracles like hybrid corn seldom happen by chance. Into its development went more than 30 years of patient research. It cost federal and state governments about ten million dollars. Experiments on individual farms cost unknown amounts. But last year alone hybrid corn added more than \$750,000,000 to farm income. Thanks to research, we now have such chemicals as DDT. Chemists searching for an insecticide to protect our armed forces from malarial mosquitoes found this potent bug killer. Already, DDT has made livestock producers many extra millions through increased production of meat and milk from fly-free herds. One ranch reports an extra ton of beef for every pound of DDT used. What a return on a half-dollar investment!

There are similar thrilling stories being written in every

phase of agriculture. Many of the new developments come from colleges and experiment stations (largely financed by taxes paid by individuals and business) from laboratories supported by private industry. From them you get improved varieties of crops, better control of pests, parasites and diseases, and many another aid to production. The man who keeps abreast of scientific progress and applies it on his farm or ranch usually profits most. Your county agent, vocational agricultural teachers and farm and ranch publications are your helpers to keep you abreast of latest research information.

Swift & Company, for many years, has engaged in extensive research on agricultural products. It enables us to develop new products; to improve existing ones; to produce better nourishment for your family, your livestock and your crops.

Soda Bill Sez: . . . little grains of sense can produce a big harvest of dollars.

. . . take a good look at America—and be thankful!



Size of Business

by J. L. Tennant
Rhode Island State College



J. L. Tennant

A farm business should be large enough to pay operating costs, interest on the investment, and family living expenses. A southern New England dairy farm, for example, should have at least 18 cows per man; a poultry farm, 1,000 layers; a market-garden farm, 10 acres; a potato farm, 40 acres; and an apple farm, 20 acres.

Doing more business with the same capital investment is one way to lower costs and higher profits. With a larger business, the operator can spend more of his time at productive work. For example, workers on a dairy farm with 9 to 10 cows per man will be just as busy as on a farm with 15 to 18 cows per man. The gross income and net income on the larger operation will be much higher because more of the time is used in producing milk. Reducing costs per unit puts the farm operator in a stronger competitive position.

If more crop land cannot be bought, perhaps it can be rented. Another plan is to check means by which production on present acreage can be increased. Ways to do this include: the use of lime and fertilizer; winter crops; higher yielding varieties; double cropping; drainage and terracing.

Another step toward efficiency is to install modern equipment which enables one person to produce more in an hour. Overhead costs per unit of product can be lowered when each machine is used profitably for as many hours as possible.

OUR CITY COUSIN



Old Tom heard City Cousin say—
"What a meal for our Thanksgiving day!"

Track Down the Facts



Old Ringtail, the racoon, holes up in hollow trees. He's hard to track down without trained 'coon dogs . . . similarly, there are some hard-to-locate facts about any business. But no one needs any special "fact hunting" ability to get all the facts about what determines livestock prices.

A recent top price for beef steers on a midwest market was \$35, with an average of near \$30; best lambs, \$23.50, average \$23, and hogs were selling up to \$30, with a \$27 average. These prices for livestock are unusual but, in general, they are due to the demand for meats being greater than the supply. They reflect what the consumer is willing and able to pay for meats. All farmers and ranchers should remember these basic facts, whether prices are high or low. The price producers receive for their livestock is governed by what the packer can get for the meat and the by-products.



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CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

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Martha Logan's Recipe for TURKEY A LA KING

(Yield: 6 Servings)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2 cups diced cooked turkey | 1 cup sliced mushrooms |
| ¼ cup butter | 2 tablespoons butter |
| 4 tablespoons flour | 3 tablespoons chopped pimento |
| 2 cups top milk | 2 egg yolks |
| 1 teaspoon salt | buttered toast |
| ½ cup chopped green pepper | |

Make a white sauce of the butter, flour, milk, and salt. Sauté green pepper and mushrooms in the two tablespoons of butter. Add green pepper, mushrooms, pimento, and turkey to sauce. Heat slowly five minutes. Stir to prevent burning. Stir in beaten egg yolks. Serve buttered toast.

Health and Wealth— By-Products of By-Products

Adrenalin, thyroxin and insulin are important to the medical profession and are closely related to the livestock-meat industry. These are only three of a long list of such materials derived from livestock. Adrenalin, extracted from the adrenal glands, is used as a heart stimulant and as a blood-clotting agent to help prevent severe bleeding. Insulin, vital in the relief of diabetes, and pancreatin, which helps digestion, are obtained from pancreas glands.

Thyroxin, a drug extracted from the thyroid glands of meat animals, is used to treat thyroid disturbances. Surgeons use lamb gut for sutures to close incisions and for tying blood vessels. In fact, many other medicinal preparations are made today from what were formerly wasted portions of meat animals.

Saving these by-products is a service to the people who need these medicines. It is a service also to livestock producers, because it adds to the sales value of their animals. But, it requires the adrenal glands of 25,000 cattle to produce one pound of pure extract. Swift & Company handles enough meat animals so as to make possible the greatest use of these glands, and return to producers relatively higher prices for their livestock.



From the Editor's Notebook

Since the days of the Pilgrim fathers, Thanksgiving has been a heart-warming day for American families. This year we, more than any other nation, have cause to be thankful for an abundant harvest. In helping to feed America, we are thankful that we can add our efforts to those of the hardworking farm and ranch families who produce our food.

If you plan to visit the International Livestock Show in Chicago, November 29 to December 6, plan also to visit us at Swift & Company. Competent guides will gladly show you along the Visitor's Route through our plant. All of us in the Agricultural Research Department cordially invite you to drop in for a chat. *We'll be looking for you!*



Producers who attend the International Livestock Show, particularly those who come in from distant points, will quickly realize why the livestock-meat industry needs nationwide meat packers, like Swift & Company. Two-thirds of the nation's livestock is produced west of the Mississippi River, but two-thirds of the meat is eaten east of the Mississippi. This means that, on the average, there is a gap of more than 1,000 miles between major producing areas and major consuming centers. There has to be somebody to bring the producer and the consumer together. Helping to bridge that gap between the western range and the kitchen range efficiently and economically is one of the chief services performed by Swift.

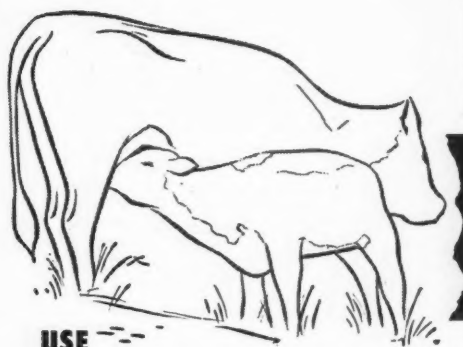
F.M. Simpson.

Agricultural Research Department

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Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years—and Years to Your Life

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(Whole Culture—Alum Treated)
Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin
Clostridium Chauvei-Septicus Bacterin
Mixed Bacterin (Bovine) Formula No. 1
Mixed Bacterin (Ovine) Formula No. 1

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Letters TO THE EDITOR

IT'S IN THE MAIL—On going through my files I find the *Producer* for January 1946, is missing; whether it has been lost or not received, it is impossible to say, but if you can oblige me with another copy to keep my numbers intact, I should be more than thankful. Best wishes to your most interesting journal.—J. F. Payton, Hatfield, Herts., England.

CALL IT "SORE EYE"—Often I see in print in livestock association periodicals, and hear in conversations with livestock men the words "cancer eye." I believe this to be very detrimental and also unnecessary. The words "sore eye" could just as well be used. Surely meat consumers, if they become aware of the fact that producers consider their meat animals so afflicted, will question the wisdom of eating beef, and eventually what will be the result?

A number of years ago (possibly 15) at one of the National executive committee meetings in Denver, I offered a resolution suggesting an appropriation of a
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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLORADO

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Juggling Food Supplies

ACCORDING to present reports, the program of the food conservation committee headed by Charles Luckman is not going over very well. That is not too surprising. It was poorly conceived and is being ballyhooed by a staff of publicity and propaganda specialists, none of whom has any particular knowledge of the food trade.

There are open criticisms of the program on the ground that its real but hidden purpose is not so much to save food as to sell the people of this country on the idea that we are confronted by another dire emergency. Too often, during recent years, this approach has been used. Facts have been withheld and important legislation put over on this "emergency" basis. These criticisms apply with special force to the meatless day ordered for Tuesday and the poultryless and eggless day ordered for Thursday. That they can have little effect upon conservation is a foregone conclusion. It is equally true that they may have very serious repercussions upon the whole livestock and poultry industries, and the meat supply for our consuming public through the summer and fall of 1948 and for some time thereafter if the emphasis is continued along present lines.

It is commonly reported that the Luckman committee was not sold on this program but was forced by the White House to accept it. It is not indicated as yet that it can have any perceptible effect upon current prices for meat and poultry products. It is no great inconvenience to eat chicken and eggs on Tuesday and meat on Thursday, and reports that this is common are widespread. One labor union even went so far as to resolve to the effect that the meatless day should be changed from Tuesday to Monday, stating in the resolution that there was enough meat left over from Sunday to take care of Monday but that meat was needed again by Tuesday. No saving there.

So far as the possible effect on grain conservation is concerned, it likewise will be a dud. There is no need to tell a feeder that he should conserve \$2.50 corn. That is automatic, without any suggestion from anybody. Under present conditions cattle would be fed to a lesser degree of finish and hogs to lighter weights in mere self-protection. While we do not profess to know anything about the poultry industry, it

stands to reason that if there are any substitute feeds to use for corn and wheat, they would be eagerly sought.

The really serious part of the program is the effect that will be had on meat supplies later on, not only in 1948 but possibly for a considerable period thereafter. At best, with no government interference, the short corn crop would have brought about less meat production for 1948. Every possible substitute feed will be utilized to the fullest possible extent, but there still would have to be a shortage. Now, with continuous propaganda against the use of corn, there is certainly no encouragement for the farmers and feeders to carry on to the greatest possible extent under restricted feed conditions. The fact that normally beef cattle consume less than 10 per cent of the corn fed to domestic livestock (and only about a half of the amount consumed by poultry) is entirely overlooked. The practical thing to do is to encourage farmers and feeders to produce as much meat as possible with as little corn as possible; but today the emphasis is all the other way.

The same tactics apparently will be used with the poultry industry. It is suggested that for a 90-day period hatchery production be decreased 30 per cent—which will mean less poultry available for consumption next spring when red meat supplies begin to diminish.

If there must be planning, what is really needed is a small committee of farm and food experts to aid Secretary Anderson in bringing about the greatest possible production of meats of all kinds with the feeds that are available; conserve corn and wheat to the fullest possible degree, but at the same time not seriously impair the potential productiveness of the livestock and poultry industries. The unwieldy committee headed by Luckman has only a very limited number of people familiar with agriculture and basic food problems. Besides, it apparently is merely a front for the program that is worked out in the White House by people with little or no technical knowledge, either of agriculture or of its related food industry.

If there is a serious meat shortage next year and after, don't blame agriculture. Blame, instead, those who now unwisely juggle the destinies of these great industries as though they were pawns on a chess board.

PROMOTE GRAIN CONSERVATION

Don't Revive a Failure

WE attended the hearing on prices in Denver and heard consumer and labor witnesses say that we needed control such as OPA, and producer and business witnesses said that we shouldn't go back to OPA because of the mess it had made of production in many lines and the black markets it created. The business groups thought that increased production was what was needed to lower the high prices. The labor witnesses were not for control of wages and their solution for the high price problem therefore would mean a repetition of the error in our wartime controls which did not put a lid on wages.

The OPA was a failure from the producers' and businessmen's point of view and in many cases also from the standpoint of the consumer because it interfered in so many ways with efficient production, and OPA's own record should be enough to keep it dead; but there is a deeper reason why we should think twice before we take on any more management by government.

Usually when the government takes over and directs things for us it never lets go and it has grown gradually into a vast structure which really should have a housecleaning once in a while, and that is precisely what a commission authorized by the last Congress, headed by Herbert Hoover, is now aiming at. It will make a survey of the workings of thousands of bureaus, departments, offices, commissions, boards, etc., with the idea of reorganizing particularly the executive branch and

abolishing unnecessary functions. The question is, will the survey do any good?

This is not the first time the government set-up has been investigated with the same purpose of cleaning house. Half a dozen inquiries have been made in the past 150 years, but after getting them started Congress has done nothing further about them, and the reason probably is that official vested interest is a strong force to combat and, besides, the federal departments generally have built up public relations machinery to exert such influences as the officials desire—and they, like the rest of us, have to own up to self-preservation as a dominant inclination.

Fortunately we have shaken off many of the war emergency measures that mapped out and regulated our economy for us, but let them get started as trouble shooters every time something goes wrong and the first thing we know we will have them here to stay, growing bigger and stronger all the while.

Where Does It Stop?

THE SHARP INCREASE in commodity prices and wage rates has everyone concerned. It is no longer a question of "are we going to have inflation?"—we have it. Already, union labor leaders are threatening to press for a third round

(Continued on Page 34)

Vice-President Smith Testifies at Price Hearings

(The Producer believes the following statement by A. A. Smith, Sterling, Colo., first vice-president of the American National, before a price investigating group, gives a good picture of the meat price situation. Given in early October at Denver, before the Joint Committee on Economic Report, it is published in full herewith.)

LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS, in common with all other citizens of the country, are concerned over the continued price rises in all major commodities and the concurrently advancing level of wages paid. We realize that this is not a healthy condition but we submit that there is no immediate cure for it so long as the policy of the administration—a policy which we do not desire to question—is to strain every effort to ship tremendous quantities of cereals and proc-

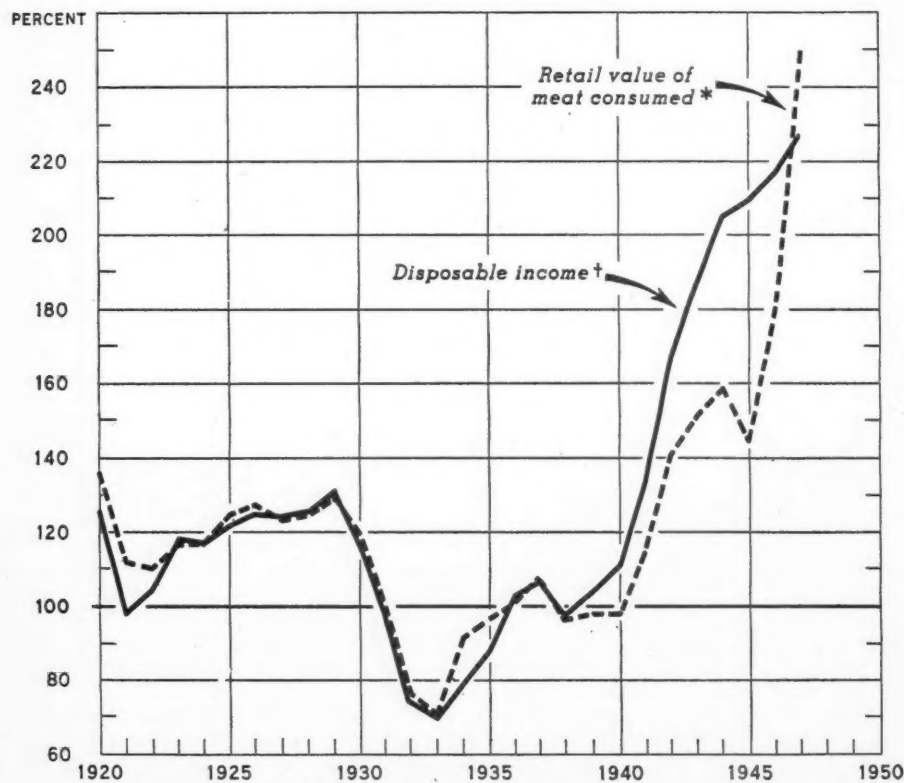
essed foods abroad. I shall discuss herein as briefly as possible the fundamental facts in the situation with particular regard to the beef cattle industry which I represent.

How Cattle Prices Determined—First, I want to call your attention to the fact that the producer or feeder of beef cattle has practically nothing to do with setting the price of the finished fat animal. That price is determined in the market place on a basis of competitive bidding and it is, and always has been, determined by the demand for the product in relation to the available supply. That the demand at this time is extraordinary is beyond question. With the largest national per capita income in the history of this or any other country, more people in our country today are living better than ever before. I will show later that, while exports of meat

(Continued on Page 22)

AMERICA'S BEST ARGUMENT AGAINST PRICE CONTROL

RETAIL VALUE OF MEAT CONSUMED AND DISPOSABLE INCOME, PER PERSON, UNITED STATES, 1920-47
INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



*CALCULATED FROM TOTAL CONSUMPTION (CIVILIAN AND MILITARY) AND AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES

†DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE DATA 1929-46; FOR EARLIER YEARS, ESTIMATED
DATA FOR 1947 ARE TENTATIVE INDICATIONS

The value of meat consumed (quantity consumed times its retail value) has been closely related to consumer incomes except during and immediately following the war when prices were held down by price controls. Even though meat supplies per person in 1947 have been large, meat prices have pushed to new peaks by the strong demand resulting chiefly from record high consumer incomes. Expenditures for meat this year apparently are even greater than usual relative to consumer incomes.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This chart also shows how nicely meat prices and the consumers' ability to pay go hand in hand if you will only leave them alone.—Ed.

SUGGESTS PLAN TO AID U. S. FEED AND WORLD FOOD NEEDS

A SENSIBLE APPROACH TO THE feed problem is being suggested by the Doane Agricultural Service and the American Meat Institute after a survey of the subject at the request of the latter organization. It holds that the present feed emergency can be met without disrupting the business of livestock raising and calls for a positive rather than a negative approach to the problem. If the negative plan of cutting back, reducing and curtailing is adopted, the result could be a surplus problem later on if a big corn crop is produced next year.

There is plenty of feed in the country to maintain livestock enterprises if it is properly used, say these two groups, and careful planning, skillful use of available feeds and elimination of inefficiency in handling will go far in helping to get the job of providing food for the hungry people overseas done.

The feed supply situation stacks up like this: Hay is ample; protein by-products feed will be near or in excess of the record large supplies of the past year; feed grain as compared with last year will be down approximately 24,000,000 tons. However, total feed concentrate supplies will be short of last year's by 20,000,000 tons but, compared with 1944 when livestock numbers were at their peak and much larger than now, the shortage will be about 16,000,000 tons.

How this shortage can be met in a "positive" way is detailed: The 1,000,000 fewer grain consuming animal units than last year would save 1,000,000 tons of feed concentrates; average market weights of hogs would be reduced about 30 pounds per head; corn would be used only for short finish in beef cattle and parasite control and other efficiency measures would be used; in dairy cattle, a saving of feed grains by such methods as feeding milk cows according to production, more use of hay and pasture and culling of unprofitable cows; in poultry, the elimination of roosters not needed for breeding and regular culling of hens; in horses and mules, the elimination of use of grains for idle work stock and reduction of grains used for pleasure horses; in miscellaneous matters, a reduction of industrial and beverage use and elimination of rats, grain weevil and waste.

All this would represent a saving of 34,000,000 tons of feed which would leave plenty of room for the human element to come in and cut down the ideal efficiency called for, since the shortage is only 16,000,000 tons.

The "positive approach" in the cattle game would be to save corn by making more beef with grass, wheat and ryegrass pastures and winter legumes. About 85 per cent of the beef in the country is

(Continued on Page 39)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

PUBLIC LAND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

(The following are the recommendations relative to Forest Service policies submitted to Agriculture Secretary Clinton P. Anderson by the subcommittee of the House Public Lands Committee which has just concluded extensive hearings in various western states. This is a fair recommendation and it is hoped that the secretary will give it the attention it merits. It follows a declaration by him, in a Feb. 19 letter to Chairman Richard J. Welch of the Public Lands Committee, of his willingness "to work with the Committee on plans for critically examining the program for 1948 and following years; also to have the committee inquire into the justification for reductions made in 1947 or earlier years. With this in mind, the chief of the Forest Service and I have agreed to postpone final determination of 1948 adjustments until the latest possible date this fall.")

Summarized, the report recommends: Greater cooperation by Forest Service in improvement of ranges.

Halting of cuts for three-year "test" period to determine grazing capacity of range.

System of impartial appeal boards to represent users.

Provision for hearing at which permittees in matters affecting their preferences and permits may be represented by counsel.

In cases involving cuts, consideration be given to economic conditions affecting the permittee's operation and to effect on community and its tax structure.

The complete text of the report follows.)

THE UNDERSIGNED MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS COMMITTEE participated in a number of hearings in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states on Forest Service grazing policies. We wish, at this time, to acknowledge the cooperation of the various forest officials whose information and assistance

has contributed to the success of the hearings.

The committee is fully cognizant of the importance of watershed protection, the conservation of wildlife and the development of recreational areas in the national forests. However, in accordance with your letter and because of the urgency of the matter, we are confining our recommendations at this time to the grazing problem. The members of our committee have been particularly impressed by the interest shown in the hearings by individuals and representatives of the various groups interested in grazing and its effect upon the ranges, forests and watersheds. All of the meetings were well attended and at several of them the attendance was from 500 to 1,000 persons. The committee was impressed that so many people traveled such great distances during their busy season to enter complaints against a department of their government. Livestock men predominated at those hearings where the subject of the Forest Service was included on the agenda.

The testimony submitted by the many witnesses for the livestock industry evidenced the deep and sincere concern of permittees for the future of grazing on national forest ranges under existing Forest Service policy. After carefully considering the testimony of all witnesses, representing many varied points of view, we are convinced that much of the criticism of Forest Service grazing policies is well-founded.

The undersigned are unanimous in their opinion that in any attempt to solve the range problems, it is advisable to provide a three-year period during which there shall be a minimum of disturbances to existing range livestock operations on the national forest. During this period joint studies should be made by forest officials and livestock men to determine the carrying capacity of each individual range and whether the vegeta-

tion is improving under present usage. We propose to make further thorough studies of the entire subject with a view to making such further recommendations and preparing such legislation as the facts and conditions may require.

In order to assure a greater degree of stability to that segment of the livestock industry dependent upon the use of national forest ranges for its economic existence, and to provide for time and for conditions favorable to the further study and consideration which the subject requires, we suggest that the secretary of agriculture, acting under his present administrative authority, put into immediate effect the following recommendations:

1. Permittees to be given more positive and affirmative encouragement by the Forest Service to cooperate with each other and with the service in the improvement of ranges, including water development, fencing, reseeding, rodent and weed control, and soil and water conservation practices.

Instances have come to the attention of the committee wherein offers by permittees to furnish seed for reseeding certain areas and to cooperate in similar manner in other range improvement practices have been refused by Forest Service officials. Whether or not this refusal was based upon a fear on the part of such officials that acceptance of such offers might obligate the Forest Service to recognize a right of the permittee in the range or facilities so improved, this attitude on the part of the Forest Service and the lack of satisfactory alternative provisions for such improvements is not in line with announced Forest Service policies for conservation and improvement of ranges.

2. Effective immediately and extending for a three-year "test" period there shall be no reduction made in permits.



These are members of the public lands subcommittee which in October reported its findings to Secretary of Agriculture Anderson. Left to right: Congressmen Chas. H. Russell, Nevada; John Sanborn, Idaho; Wesley A. D'Ewart, Montana; Frank A. Barrett, Wyoming (chairman of the group); Senator Edward V. Robertson, Wyoming, who sat in on some of the hearings, and Congressman William Lemke, North Dakota.

In the light of the unrelenting and, in many cases, the rather drastic reductions made in permits up to and including this year, and in view of the admitted difficulty of determining with any degree of certainty that these cuts are not more than sufficient to attain the desired objective, we believe that an observation period of three years without reductions should be inaugurated in order to determine the efficacy of the progressive reductions heretofore enforced. Experienced stockmen strongly feel that the range is decidedly on the up-grade as will be clearly demonstrated in the three-year test period. The continued scarcity of meat and fiber for domestic consumption and to supply world needs, with consequent higher prices, makes imperative the adoption of this proposal, in our considered judgment.

3. Establish and put into operation a system of impartial appeal boards designed to represent fully the interests of the general public as well as the permittee and the Forest Service so far as grazing and livestock operations are concerned.

The present system of appeal wherein the appellant must appeal from the decision of one official to higher officials of the same bureau has proven entirely unsatisfactory. The permittee feels, and with good reason, that an appeal under such circumstances is futile and that the cards are stacked against him before he starts. We believe this to be one reason for the permittee's failure to call upon the advisory boards to the extent which could otherwise be expected.

4. All conditions required of the permittee or imposed upon him, or agreements or promises made to him, by forest officials in connection with his grazing permit to be in writing and their validity recognized by any successors to such officials.

Experience has shown that unless conditions agreed upon between the forest officials and permittees are made of record, such agreements have too often been ignored or repudiated by the successors to the officials responsible for the oral agreements. This condition has contributed materially to the permittees' loss of confidence in forest officials and the Forest Service. This confidence can be restored only when bona fide agreements are lived up to in good faith. The terms of the grazing permit which the permittee is required to sign commit and bind him to certain specific, and, in the opinion of many, rather drastic conditions. Unless agreements involving matters outside the terms of the permit are likewise put in writing and subscribed to by the Forest Service, then it would seem that the service is unwilling to show the good faith required of the permittee.

5. Inaugurate and make effective a policy under which permittees, in matters affecting their preferences and permits, shall upon request be entitled to a record hearing at

which they may be represented by counsel.

In some instances which have come to our attention, permittees have been denied representation by attorney. Such denial on the part of the regional official has been sustained by the Chief Forester. Permittees, as a rule, are not learned in technical or quasi-legal procedure and are not sufficiently informed of Forest Service procedure in such cases. Further, they are at a loss to prepare themselves for hearings to which they have no right in the first place under the regulations as interpreted by the Chief Forester. They are, therefore, at a great disadvantage in presenting their case to Forest Service officials who may or may not hear them and who may or may not give weight to their self-defense.

6. In all cases involving a reduction in permitted numbers, consideration shall be given to the economic conditions affecting the permittee's livestock operations and to the practical effect of proposed reductions upon, not only the permittee, but the local community and its tax structure. Further, the opinions of experienced and practical stockmen and community leaders concerned shall be given due consideration.

We find that one of the greatest issues in the entire subject of Forest Service administration is the conflict between the ideal and the practical schools of thought. While the extremist on the practical side may be accused of indifference to conservation and the public interests in natural resources, the extremist on the idealistic side may, himself, work equal or greater injury to the

cause of conservation and the public interest.

We may, from time to time, have further suggestions to offer.

We are of the firm opinion that much of the existing trouble stems from the fact that the Forest Act of 1897, as it now stands, makes no provision for grazing as a basic use of national forest lands nor does it prescribe any general policies for the administration of grazing as a function of the Forest Service. We propose to prepare an amendment to the act for the purpose of clarifying this matter for the benefit of all concerned and we invite your cooperation and assistance to this end.

Our findings require that we call upon the Forest Service administration to assume responsibility for much of the dissatisfaction and fear felt by livestock men, for the present lack of economic stability among those grazing on the national forests, and for the misunderstanding on the part of other groups and the public generally of the real issues involved between the Forest Service and the livestock industry. We have found no disposition on the part of livestock men to "take over" or to exploit the national forest or public domain lands to the detriment of natural resources or the public interest. We wish, therefore, to assure you that if any such fear is entertained by Forest Service officials, it is without foundation in fact.

We disagree with the thought that the reasonable utilization of national forest ranges for grazing both livestock and big game is incompatible with proper and effective conservation of natural resources and their utilization for other recognized purposes. On the other hand, we are convinced that such grazing use is essential to the protection of and utilization of these resources in the interests of the public. We are wholly in accord with the long established policy of the multiple use of our national forests. The forests should be administered to serve all interests and at the same time to protect the rights of the general public. We are convinced that our recommendations are wholly consistent with the historic policy of the Forest Service.

We suggest a re-examination by the Forest Service of its policies in the light of their practical application in the field. We believe those officials who attended the various hearings during this investigation have profited by the criticisms and suggestions offered by witnesses and will proceed to eliminate many of the causes of friction between themselves and the users of the national forests.

FRANK A. BARRETT, Wyoming
ROBT. F. ROCKWELL, Colorado
WESLEY A. D'EWART, Montana
A. L. MILLER, Nebraska
JOHN SANBORN, Idaho
A. M. FERNANDEZ, New Mexico
CLAIR ENGLE, California
E. H. HEDRICK, West Virginia
NORRIS POULSON, California
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, Nevada

WORLD'S CATTLE

ACCORDING to the USDA's Foreign Crops and Markets, world cattle numbers at the start of 1947 were estimated at about 716,000,000 head, an increase of 3,500,000 over a year earlier. Present numbers are more than 6,000,000 head, or about 1 per cent, above the 1931-40 average. A break-down follows:

Continent or Area	Average 1936-40 (Thous.)	1945 (Thous.)	1946 (Thous.)
North America.....	96,600	117,000	113,200
Europe	110,200	99,100	96,300
Soviet Union	48,500	37,800	41,500
Asia	283,400	262,600	264,100
South America.....	105,600	110,400	111,200
Africa	61,400	68,000	67,100
Oceania	18,100	19,200	19,000
Totals	723,800	714,100	712,400

Many war-devastated and drought-stricken countries in 1946 made a moderate recovery in cattle numbers because of a more favorable feed situation and increased breedings during the past year and a half. In other countries, uncertainty of cattle prices, inadequate domestic or imported feed supplies and the need for expanding food-grain production for human consumption in lieu of feed grains materially affected farmers' plans.

Captain Mossman, Ranger of Arizona

By Marguerite Riordan

"SHOTGUN" SMITH HAD JUST been acquitted of cattle rustling, and he was celebrating by "tanking up" with a few friends in a Holbrook saloon. "Just wait till I meet that Mossman. He'll wish he'd never sicked the law on me," he shouted.

The door opened and a small man with a dapper air walked in. The bartender by a lift of the eyebrow gave him warning of trouble, but Mossman coolly ordered a drink. "Shotgun's" hand inched toward his belt.

"I wouldn't, if I were you, Shotgun," said Mossman softly, his eyes like cold gray steel. Shotgun's hand dropped to his side, as he suddenly remembered another engagement.

Mossman was like that. He had been raised in a rough, tough country. It was said that he had cut his teeth on his daddy's six-shooter, while New Mexico cattlemen were fighting off rustlers and sheepmen. He could cuss in two languages, and he knew how to track down rustlers and how to handle cow thieves. And any of these talents would win him a hearing anywhere in cow country in those days. He also played a good game of poker, and could rake in a \$500 jackpot without the flicker of an eyelash. Moreover, he minded his own business.

When he took the job of superintendent of the Hashknife outfit at \$125 a month he knew that the Astec Cattle and Land Company, which was the name under which the ranch operated, had not had a single conviction for cattle rustling in 14 years. He determined to change all that. So, anxious to get some action, Mossman arranged with Sheriff F. W. Wattron of Navajo County to be deputized and go after the cattle thieves himself.

He was on his way to Tucson when he got word of Wattron's election, but he turned around and rode back to Holbrook. Judge Wattron, newly elected sheriff, looked up as he entered.

"Guess you did want this deputy job," he remarked. "Well, I haven't time to give you your deputy commission right now. I'm too busy."

"That's all right, Judge."

Burton C. Mossman, superintendent of the Hashknife, grinned. So did the sheriff as he looked his prospective deputy over. Mossman still wore the town clothes he had meant for Tucson. He pushed his broad-brimmed Stetson back on his crisp black curls. Definitely he did not look like good deputy timber. He looked more like a man about town—that is, until you looked into those gray eyes. But Sheriff Wattron knew Mossman, and he knew, too, that he was a good man to send after cattle thieves.

"Go get your rustlers," he ordered. "and," he added as an afterthought, "it'll

be all right with me if you kill the blankety-blanks."

Mossman got going. As superintendent of the Hashknife he knew that the Astec Land and Cattle Company had never paid a dividend, and that \$50,000 worth of bonds, sold in Germany to stock the range, had been repudiated. There was good and sufficient reason for this—rustling. The Hashknife's annual loss to cattle thieves was \$150,000, and it was a well-known fact that much of this stealing was done by the outfit's own men.

Mossman headed for the Hashknife, but before he reached headquarters he met one of his men who reported a steer killed by rustlers. He and the cowboy immediately took the trail for Snowflake. Both were good trackers and by

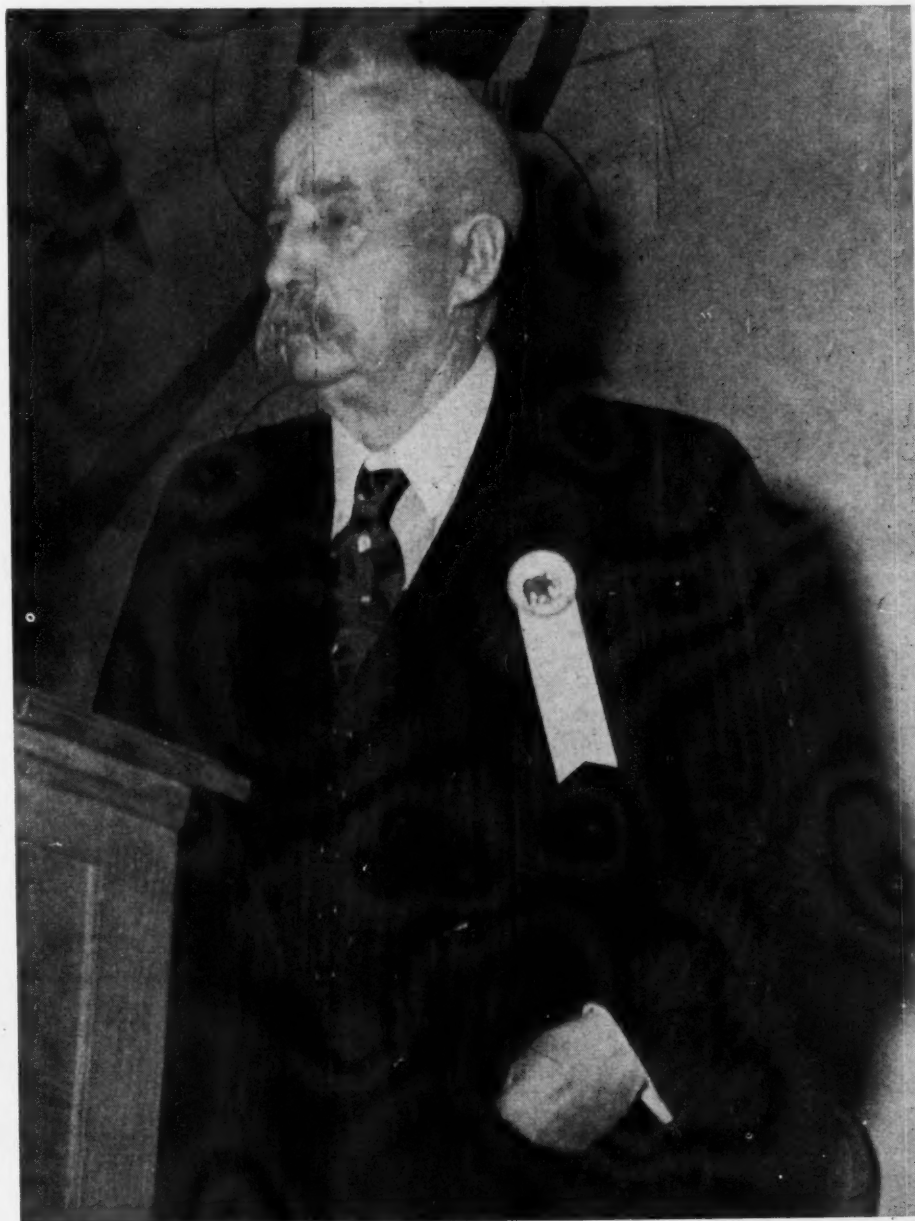
dusk they came upon the cow thieves, armed to the teeth and camped beside their wagonload of frozen beef. They stood around their campfire warming themselves, so Mossman rode in slowly.

As he stepped from his horse, he tucked his pistol in his left sleeve. Then, with his hands in his sleeves as though to keep them warm, and with teeth chattering, he started toward the fire.

"Cold, ain't it?" he muttered, shivering. "By dogies, that fire looks good."

He jerked out his gun as he spoke, jabbing it against the stomach of the surprised top rustler. The cow thief dropped his gun pronto, and Mossman rounded up the whole gang and took them in.

Then he reported again to Sheriff Wattron. The sheriff had been an old-



A recent photo of Captain Burton C. Mossman

time gambler and he had not been in office long enough for Mossman to know how he stood on rustling. He determined to "feel" him out.

"How far do you plan to go in wiping out rustling?" asked Mossman.

"How far will you go?" countered the sheriff.

"As far as you will," replied Mossman promptly "and then a little farther."

"You're the man I need," declared Watron, "for I'm going to clean house."

So Sheriff Watron and his new deputy shook hands and declared war on rustling, and this time Mossman got his commission as deputy.

There in that open range of the Arizona country, the rustlers with rope and running iron had dodged in and out of the chapparel—and the odds favored the thief. Consequently line riders went armed and were quick to shoot, for the cowboy and the cow thief matched wits—the one to get evidence, the other to leave no clues.

The Hashknife had been preyed upon by Mexicans, by old Hashknife men with a grudge against the outfit, and by renegade Mormons. Mossman resolved to find out where he stood, so again he rode to Snowflake. This time he went directly to the bishop of the Latter Day Saints.

"How do you stand on cattle stealing?" he asked bluntly.

"I am against it, and the Church of

Latter Day Saints is against it," answered the bishop. "Why do you ask?"

"Because the first cattle rustlers that I arrested happened to be Mormons," answered Mossman. "Now that I know how you stand I'll tell you what I shall do. I am going to ask the district attorney to draw a straight Mormon jury, and you'll have a chance to go on record regarding cattle stealing."

The bishop readily agreed to the proposal. Among other things, he told Mossman that under a former superintendent, the Hashknife cowboys had stolen every cow in Snowflake. Mossman promised to see that Snowflake got a square deal, and he kept his promise.

When that particular rustling case went to the jury—every man of which was a Mormon as Mossman had promised—the cow thieves were convicted.

But Mossman knew how to play, too.

The rodeo was on, and all Phoenix (as well as the rest of Arizona) that could buy, beg or borrow a horse, was there. The rodeo crowd sat up a little straighter as the announcer bellowed:

"Burton C. Mossman of the Hashknife."

A flutter of feminine handkerchiefs greeted the announcement as Burt Mossman, atop his well-trained paint horse, rode out and nonchalantly built his loop.

The chute gate opened and out charged a big range steer, tail aloft, head lowered and horns swaying from side to side. According to the rules, the critter

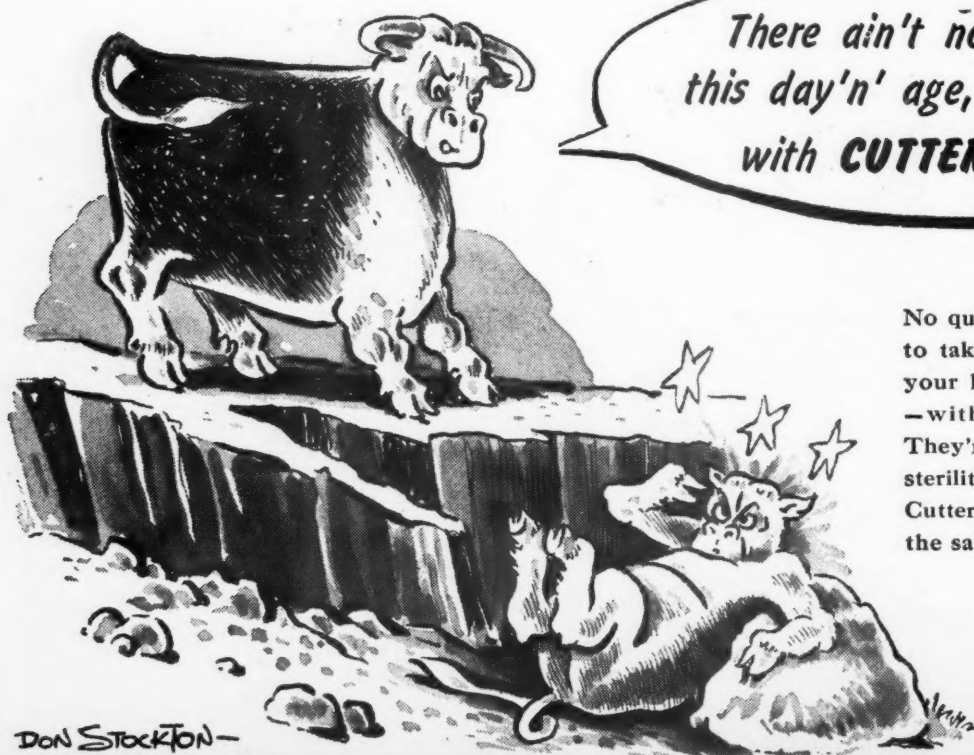
was allowed 25 feet head start. The moment that mark was passed, the pinto went pounding after him. Mossman rose in his stirrups, his rope curling snake-like as he made his cast. But, unfortunately, the loop was too big and settled down around the steer's neck.

The pinto set himself as soon as he felt the cast. By this time the steer was running. The rope, fastened to Mossman's saddle horn, tightened with a jerk, but the steer's momentum was so great that the man and his mount were dragged along, too. Something had to give, and suddenly the cinch (for that was the day of single cinches) broke. Off came the saddle with Mossman still aboard. There he stayed, too, for full 50 feet or more, holding back and digging in his heels every step of the way.

Finally, however, the rope checked the steer down and he keeled over. Mossman was up like a flash, piggin rope in hand and there, right in front of the grandstand, he tied the critter with a flourish. Then, with a flash of white teeth, he doffed his hat and received the plaudits of the crowd.

That was Mossman. He played a major part in pioneering Arizona with the swaggering dash of a frontier Don Juan. He and Deputy Joe Bargman, a giant "who did not know enough to be scared," were a perfect pair of law-enforcement officers and they put a decided crimp in rustling in Arizona.

Mossman was certain that a gang of



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cattle thieves was operating around Holbrook, so he had a Mexican suspect thrown into jail and held incommunicado. Because Mossman was dark and could speak Spanish like a native, he attempted to get the desired information. So, wearing a hickory shirt, a pair of worn Levis and some broken-down boots, and with a three-day growth of beard on his face, he had himself thrown into the calaboose with the suspect.

During the night, he wormed his way into the man's confidence sufficiently to learn of an underground cache on Silver Creek where the stolen cattle were held. He learned too that the rustlers, waxing bolder and bolder, carried off stock from nearby ranches and came and went freely because no one dared molest them.

When the jailer came the next morning, Mossman gave him the wink, so that he was dragged away with a great show of violence—he and the jailer putting on a good show for the suspect's benefit. When everything was in readiness the suspect was released. Mossman and Bargman trailed the outlaw to the Silver Creek rendezvous. Both deputies felt somehow that the rustlers might be accidentally killed resisting arrest, so when the Mexican neared the hiding place Bargman threw his gun on the man, roaring "Reach for your ears!"

But the Mexican did no such thing. Instead, he dropped behind a large pine, whistling shrilly to warn his confederates. Almost at once, two or three of the outlaws began popping lead. Moss-

man and Bargman picked themselves a couple of big pines and got ready for war.

Spat! went a bullet into a tree just above Burt's ear, and zing! it whistled out again. It was Mossman's first experience with steel instead of lead bullets.

"My God! Joe," he yelled, "Let's get out of here. Those hombres are shooting right through the trees."

Back in Holbrook, the foreman of the Hashknife was rawhided a bit about it, but he only said, "My God! When they begin shooting right through trees, what can a man do? When you're not safe behind a big pine, the game's all wrong."

Characteristically, Mossman was brave without being foolhardy. However, he had nerve enough when it came to facing down Bill Young, reputed king of cow thieves.

It was roundup time, and Mossman felt sure that Young had branded a certain Hashknife steer. When Young began to cut the critter in with his bunch, Mossman shouted, "Turn back that steer!"

Surprised at the foreman's manner, for Young was a cool hand, he pointed out that the animal wore his (Young's) brand. Thereupon, Mossman, knowing that only the original brand shows as a scar on the inside of the hide, ordered the steer beefed and the hide turned. Sure enough, the Hashknife (the Hashknife brand was a hashknife) showed clearly. . . No sign of Young's brand.

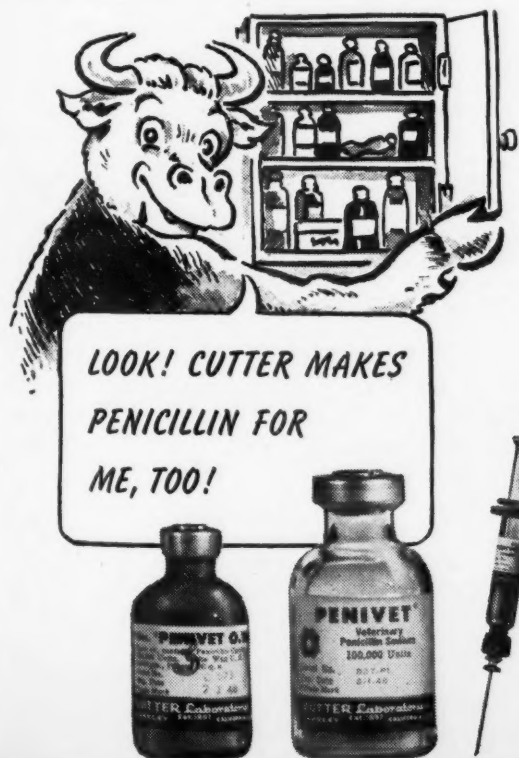
"Now, you damned thief!" shouted Mossman, "I'll give you your choice. I'll match you \$20 gold pieces; we'll spit at a mark, or we'll shoot it out. Choose! It doesn't make a bit of difference to me."

But Young, although he was a killer and was later to hang for it, only gave a sick sort of smile and did not say a word. He knew that many of the Hashknife men were Mossman's enemies, but he was afraid to start anything.

So Mossman did the only thing he could do. He took the case to court. And Young beat the rap, claiming that he was as much surprised as anyone when the reversed hide showed the Hashknife instead of his own brand. He continued to steal Hashknife cattle, but he covered his trail so cleverly that Mossman was finally forced to track him down.

When he learned that Young was expected at his home ranch late that night, Mossman and a friend slipped over and hid in the brush across from the locked gate. While it was still light, they got their pieces skylined, so that they could hit anybody trying to enter the gate in the dark. They waited all night but Young did not come. Later, Mossman worked out the trail of the stolen Hashknife cattle, following it through the Navajo reservation down into Colorado. But when he finally reached Canon City (Colorado) he found that Young was about to be executed for murder, so he let the law take its course.

(Continued on Page 36)



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Association Notes

Executive committeemen of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association meeting at Alliance said that production is the only thing that will solve high prices and felt that meat production could be increased without materially increasing consumption of grain. "Resistance to high prices," they said, "is a healthy sign and is in the national interest, but razzle-dazzle methods of organized consumer resistance or organized consumer programs of meatless days only tend to upset farmers' plans of greater production."

Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association took in 480 new members at its quarterly meeting in mid-September at Midland, Tex., the largest group that has come in at any quarterly period. Most of the new members were from Oklahoma. The Texas directors' meeting adopted a resolution recommending that the foot-and-mouth patrol be increased and that it make more inspections.

The Contra Costa-Alameda Branch of the California Cattlemen's Association elected Frank King as president and re-elected R. R. Root, Livermore, vice-president and Howard Weidemann secretary.

Resolutions adopted at the quarterly meeting of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association in Albuquerque included one endorsing erection of a dormitory for FFA and 4-H boys at the State Fair under association sponsorship; another urging interest-arousing measures in connection with the junior livestock sale at

the State Fair; one asking that the Barrett subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Lands hold hearings in Albuquerque into the subject of Forest Service grazing.

Featured speaker at the meeting was J. C. Cash, president of the Kansas City Stockyards Company. Albert K. Mitchell, past president of the American National, spoke about the current foot-and-mouth campaign in Mexico.

The meeting was attended by Radford Hall, assistant to the executive secretary of the American National, Denver.

Remember the American National convention—Boise, Ida., Jan. 13-15, 1947.

Rustling De Luxe

A recent item in a local newspaper tells of two men in Massachusetts who one night picked up a cow, squeezed her into a taxicab and took her to Boston. The item did not state the outcome of Bossy's adventure. We presume the two cow-nappers were in their cups. If they were not, it was one of the most bare-faced cases of cattle rustling since the days of Sam Bass.

It's a far cry from the old days when the poor cattle had to hoof it over desert and mountains to cross the Rio Grande, when they had to furnish their own means of locomotion and were rustled on the hoof. Now we have taxicabs for such journeys. Of course, in one respect, the rustlers could hardly be blamed. If meat prices continue soaring as they have recently, there may be more instances of modern rustling in the future.

—MARGARET V. HARRIS.

Association Sidelights

Conflict of dates of livestock shows should now be a thing of the past with the formation at Fort Worth of the National Livestock Show Management Association. W. R. Watt, president of the Southwestern show, was named president. Vice-Presidents are: John T. Caine III of the National, Albert Lee of the Houston show, Perry Shankle of the San Antonio show, Ray Willoughby of the San Angelo show and L. C. Clark of the Tulsa exposition.

A gift which Philippine President Manuel Roxas sent to Mayor Roger Latham of San Francisco is encountering obstacles in reaching its destination. The present, a Philippine "Tamarau" (a species of dwarf buffalo) was stopped in the harbor when the office of the California Cattlemen's Association learned of its arrival and reported it to the state director of agriculture as a violation of the sanitary embargo.

The New Mexico Cattle Growers Association has learned that livestock growers will again be permitted to use grazing lands in the 4,000,000-acre Alamogordo bombing range of southern New Mexico. The War Department is now negotiating co-use agreements with ranchers concerned and the Bureau of Land Management is prepared to issue grazing permits to former users soon as individual agreements are completed.

Witnesses at a farm program hearing in Denver, Oct. 28, included F. E. Mollin, American National secretary; Henry Bledsoe, Cheraw, Colo.; Sylvan Pauly, president, woolgrowers.



At the September quarterly meeting, in Albuquerque, of the New Mexico Cattle Growers: (Left to right)—Capt. Burton C. Mossman, Roswell; Lowry Hagerman, Santa Fe; James Morrow, Raton; Floyd Lee, San Mateo; Chas U. Pickerell, director, agricultural extension service, University of Arizona, Tucson. Officers of New Mexico junior cattlemen, Jack Berkshire, Estancia, president; Wandra Bounds, Santa Rita, vice-president; Henry Martin, Mule Creek, treasurer.

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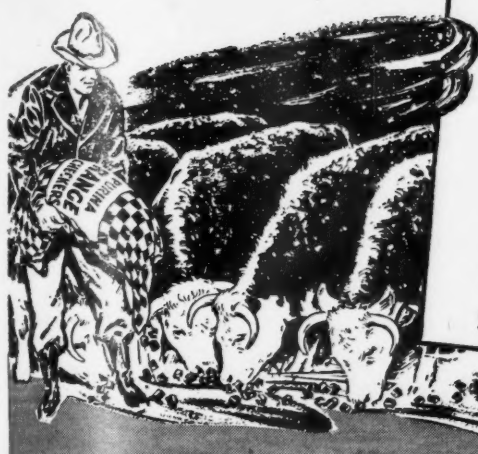
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Because of those good calf and

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On the F. and M. Front

First fear in the Mexican foot-and-mouth campaign was that the wild game problem would be a tough one. But the Department of Agriculture sent H. Nelson Elliott, a biologist, down there and he tentatively reports that such is not the case in the northern area of the infected zone. He found that there are no antelopes (great travelers and capable of spreading the disease) in the northern infected section, as hunters had driven them into the milder northern Mexican states where foot-mouth does not exist, and that there's enough forage to keep game from roaming too far. Along the outskirts of the northern infected area men are stationed to kill representative samples of the susceptible wild game and send in their carcasses for examination and if disease is found skilled hunters will go out and eradicate by slaughter.

The problems encountered by the United States-Mexican foot-and-mouth commission because of the unwillingness of owners of infected or exposed cattle to sacrifice their stock or accept indemnities for them have been alleviated by a recent Mexican decree. President Miguel Aleman has authorized immediate destruction of all livestock certified by the official veterinarians to be affected. This, together with arrival of additional trained personnel and equipment from this country and Britain, are expected to expedite the campaign considerably.



Skulls of certain purebred and crossbred beef animals used in the breeding research at the USDA's Iberia livestock experiment farm, Jeanerette, La., are kept for study. This picture shows the rack on which some of them are stored. The one in the foreground belonged to a Brahman bull. . . . Research at the station is directed toward the development of a superior beef animal for the Gulf Coast area of the United States—one that can endure the summer's intense humidity and heat, resist insect pests, grow rapidly and produce a desirable beef carcass on grass.

Most recent bulletin from the foot-and-mouth eradication headquarters in Mexico state that cleaning and disinfection operations in the states of Aguascalientes and San Luis Potosi have been completed.

From Florida comes report of protective measures taken to avert what might conceivably have turned out to be an expensive and dangerous admission of foot-and-mouth disease to that state. Under supervision of the Florida Livestock Sanitary Board and the BAI, 14 hogs were recently destroyed when it was discovered that they had consumed garbage from a British boat which was carrying embargoed Argentine meats. Disinfection of the area was carried out after burning of the animals' carcasses. It is recalled that of the eight outbreaks of the disease suffered by this country in the past, half of them resulted from introduction of the virus through ships' garbage.

On Sept. 27 the total number of indemnified, slaughtered cattle in the foot-and-mouth clean-up program came to 299,319, with an average indemnity per animal of \$49.53.

There is a better than even chance that foot-and-mouth disease will not spread from Mexico to the United States because all outbreaks since 1884 have come from unexpected sources, says Louis Frank, of the Texas A & M College. A lot of people are on the alert against the spread of the disease just now.

Vaccines available in Europe for foot-and-mouth disease are not supposed to be satisfactory against the Mexican virus.

Washington Notes

The USDA's proposal on parity revision includes three possible changes: (1) to modernize the base for reckoning the indexes of prices paid by farmers; (2) to include wages of hired labor in determination of parity index; (3) modernization of the formula so that the relationship among parity prices for any year be determined by use of a moving base, or the average of farm prices during the previous 10 years. This year, for instance, it would be 1937 through 1946.

Although the government owns no shell eggs at the moment it does own 61,400,000 pounds of frozen eggs which it is selling as wanted on the domestic market and 28,400,000 pounds of dried eggs which it will export.

Under the Research and Marketing Act committees are studying into the remotest corners of agriculture to see if they can make suggestions for improvement and one of the projects will seek more efficient marketing of livestock. The latter study will be head-quartered at Denver and F. W. Beier, Jr., livestock statistician who really knows the subject, will be a member of the committee making the study. It is suggested that in order to sell to best advantage, stockmen should be in position to compare both prices offered and marketing costs at different types of markets.

A shake-up in the Department of the Interior has taken place so that thousands of pending applications for use of public lands may be expedited and in the reshuffling the homestead, Indian lands and grazing, reclamation and land grants and patents divisions were abolished with new units being set up as follows: Land disposal, with William O. Hancock, former chief of the Indian lands and grazing division, as chief; land use, with Charles R. Drexilius, former special adviser to the associate director of the bureau, as head, and mineral, in charge of Lewis E. Hoffman, attorney with the general land office for many years.

According to Dr. Clair Wilcox, director of International Trade Policy, almost all negotiations on tariff cuts have been completed at Geneva and the countries are working on the complex provisions of trade agreements. About 80 per cent of world commerce is represented in the dealings. Trade agreements would be multilateral and benefits extended to all countries for a year from Jan. 1, 1948, when benefits would be confined to members of the International Trade Organization to be set up shortly in Havana. With respect to British empire preferences it was stated that concessions were "not 100 per cent" but "of course we never expected that."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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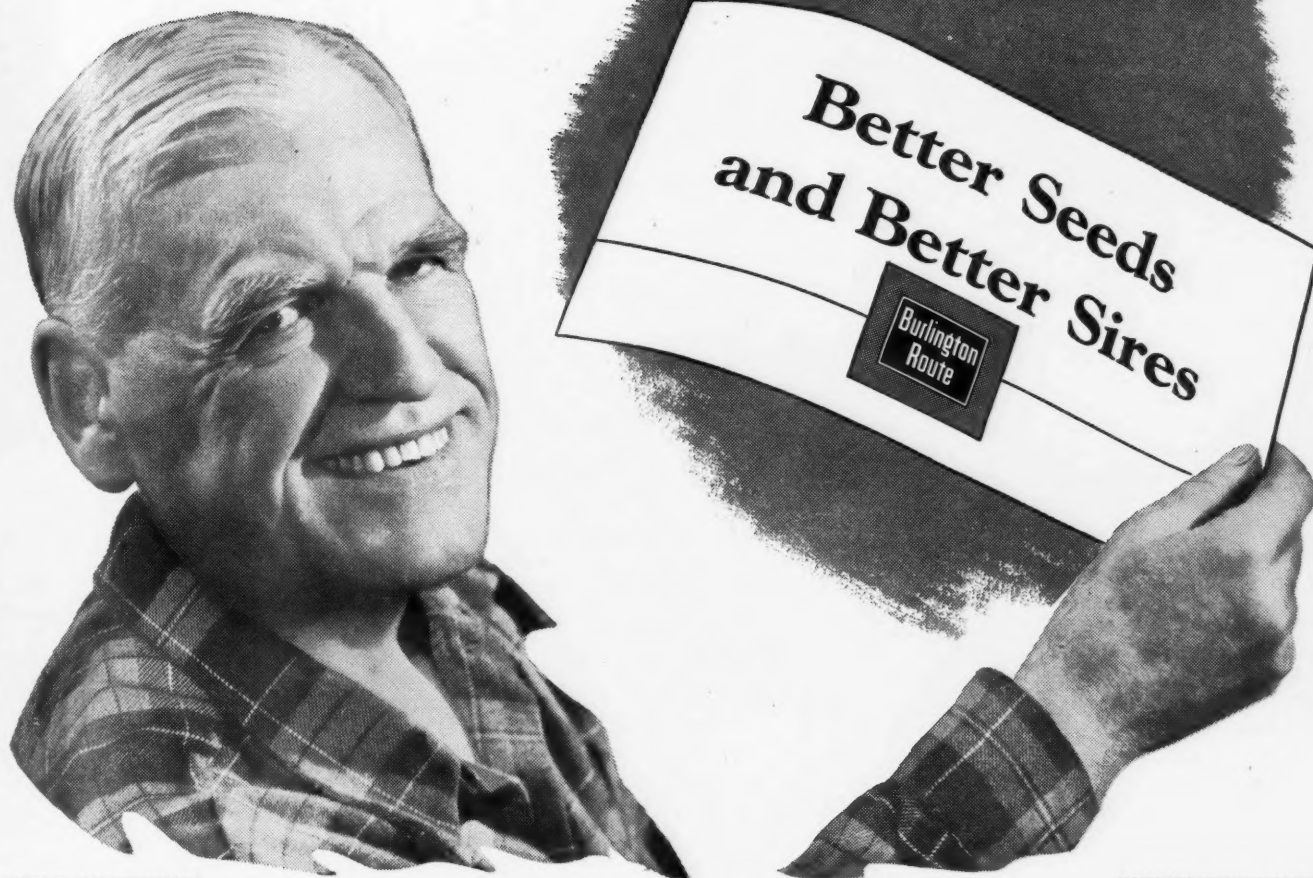
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RODUCER



"Yes, Sir...that's Good Business"

Improvement of livestock and field crops—"Better Seeds and Better Sires"—has been encouraged by the BURLINGTON for many years. Other programs in which this railroad has invested time and money are in the fields of irrigation . . . soil improvement and conservation . . . better methods of cultivation . . . as well as faster and better train service. Every one of these

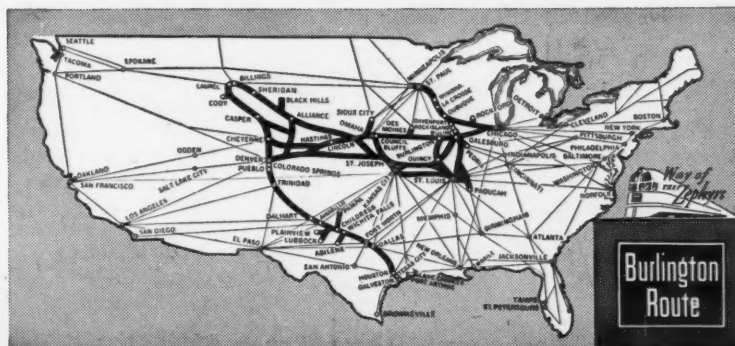
programs has been good business for ranchers and farmers—and good business for the Burlington, too.

The Burlington knows that its future largely depends on the prosperity of its ranch and farm neighbors. For that reason, the Burlington will continue to work for the prosperity and well-being of the ranchers and farmers in the region it serves.

BURLINGTON LINES

Everywhere West

**Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad
Colorado and Southern Railway
Fort Worth and Denver City Railway
The Wichita Valley Railway
Burlington-Rock Island Railroad**



**AN ESSENTIAL LINK IN
TRANSCONTINENTAL TRANSPORTATION**

NATIONAL SPENDING

Principal items in the estimated 37 billion dollars of spending in the current fiscal year include:

	Amount in Billions	Distribution Percent
National defense	\$10.4	28
Veterans service and benefits	7.5	20
International affairs and finance	4.3	12
Interest on public debt	5.1	14
Refund on receipts	2.1	6
General government and other expenditures....	7.6	20
Total	\$37.0	100

USDA approval has been given under the Research and Marketing Act to a study aimed at improving market news services. An attempt will be made to evaluate effectiveness and adequacy of existing ones; later plans call for direct assistance to market news divisions and reporters in effecting any necessary adjustments in content, presentation, distribution and techniques.

The USDA announces that during the year ending June 30, 1947, the Farmers Home Administration loaned 28,297 new borrowers \$33,699,372 for adjustment loans and that, in addition, 70,940 borrowers already on the program were provided additional loans. During the period the agency loaned \$45,467,807 to help 5,807 farmers buy, improve or develop family type farms. Collections came to more than \$172,000,000 for the year. Outstanding indebtedness is \$606,379,612.

At a Washington meeting called by the BAI to discuss Bang's disease work, a plan was proposed that would promote factual publicity on brucellosis—facts to be handled by qualified authorities and unsuitable and incorrect information screened out so that only verified data would reach the public. Attending the conference were a number of veterinarians, Drs. B. T. Simms and A. K. Kuttler, respectively chief of the BAI and in charge of TB and Bang's disease eradication, a number of livestock organization representatives, including F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National, and others.

THE Secretary Reports By F. E. M.

There wasn't much sense to the meatless, poultryless and eggless days in the first place, but the modifications that are being made and suggested show conclusively that the whole program was hastily improvised and apparently subject to change without notice. One modification permits the eating of tongue, liver and other beef by-products on the meatless day. In order to get

those by-products, of course, animals have to be slaughtered and it merely brings about an unusual and abnormal distribution of the product.

Now, they propose to discontinue the ban on poultry eating on Thursday, provided the poultry growers and feed distributors make certain "promises" as to feed conservation. The price of the feed will conserve more grain in poultry feeding and all kinds of meat production than any of these emergency orders. At this writing, the performance of the food conservation committee is, to say the least, erratic.

* * *

A lot of emphasis is also being placed on using the cheaper cuts. That matches the permission to eat the by-products on the meatless day. All the meat produced is eaten. A certain percentage of the animals slaughtered produces the cheaper cuts and the balance is in the higher priced cuts. There is no grain saving involved in such distinctions. That comes from the manner of the finish of the animal and, we repeat, as we have often stated, that high priced corn is the best deterrent of overfeeding of either cattle or hogs. A suggestion has been made that a limitation be placed on the weight of both cattle and hogs. This would work with respect to hogs but not on cattle. With about 85 per cent of the beef produced without the feeding of grain or concentrates, to reduce the weight to which beef animals could be fed would merely insure that younger animals would have to be fed that would require more grain to finish than animals matured on grass and carrying considerable flesh before going into the feedlot. Today the feeder demand is for this latter class of animals, in order to make a quick turn and not feed any more high priced grain than necessary.

* * *

Agricultural production in the United States is at an all-time high. 1946 was the banner year of all time, the 1942-46 was the best five-year period in American history. In 1947, despite the serious drought which sharply reduced the corn crop and affected adversely many other crops, total production is only 1 per cent below the average for that five-year period.

In spite of this fine record in production, prices have also soared to record levels. Why? There are various answers: first, the heavy exports to relieve foreign countries; second, an increase in the population, from 1940 to 1946, of approximately 6 per cent; third, an increase in total number of people employed, from 1940, when it was 46.6 million, through 1945, when it was 51.5 million (60 million is the current estimate); fourth the increase in the national income, from 77,547 million dollars in 1940 to 160,983 million dollars in 1945 (with the 1947 estimate considerably higher). Thus, the increased agricultural production of 24 per cent between 1940 and 1946 was not adequate to meet the increased demands that resulted, and this

Your Tax Committee

Collections to keep the National Live Stock Tax Committee going properly are coming in well from quite a number of states, but in other states remittances are slow. If you are interested in this phase of association service, you should help finance it. Send your checks to your state association office, or, if preferred, direct to the office of the American National Live Stock Association, 515 Cooper Bldg., Denver 2, Colo.

demand consequently forced prices to the present levels.

* * *

Agriculture is being asked to bear the brunt in the drive for lower costs of living. The cost of food is only one of many items that go into living costs and the high wages in building and manufacturing trades of all kinds are just as much a factor as the cost of agricultural products.

For instance, the index figure of all farm products on Aug. 15, 1947, using the 1909-14 base, was 276. Livestock and products was 295; dairy products, 258; poultry and eggs, 224. The latest figures shown for average weekly factory earnings, using the same base, is for June 15, 1947, when the index stood at 441. No real progress can be made in attempting to combat the high cost of living unless the same attention is given to wage rates as is given to the cost of food.

* * *

A report from the Black Hills indicates that a fire laid waste to 10,000 acres of the Black Hills National Forest. This states: "Fires apparently ignited by lightning started in the east side of the park in the 'long-grass rangeland.'" In years to come you will hear of many more fires of this kind if the Forest Service does not change its present policy whereby grass is considered largely to be looked at but not eaten. Testimony in the recent congressional hearings shows that at the present time the policy is to leave anywhere from 40 to 100 per cent of the annual growth remaining at the end of the grazing season.

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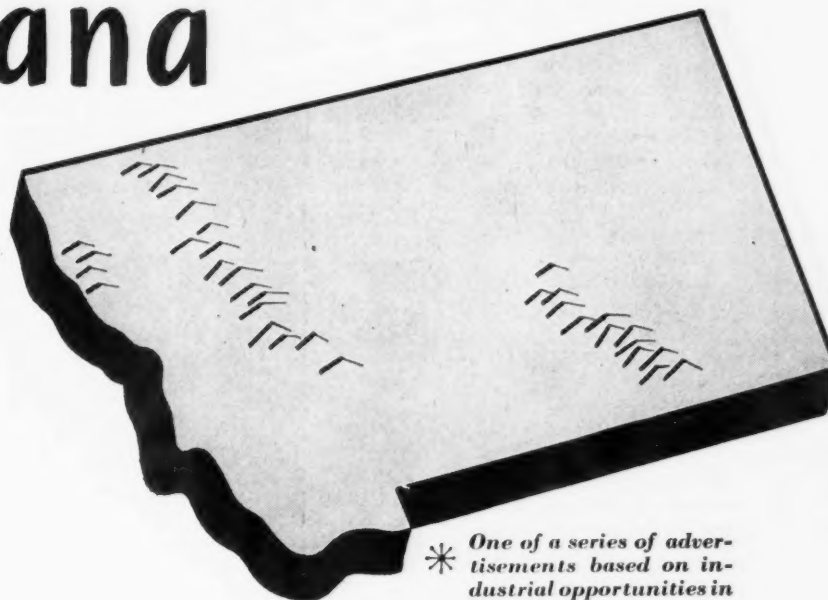
It is to be hoped that Secretary Anderson will accept the recommendations of the Barrett committee and restore relations between the livestock industry and the Forest Service to one of mutual understanding and friendly cooperation. If he does, he will have rendered a great service. Secretary Krug has aggressively taken the lead in the Interior Department to improve relations between the livestock industry and the Bureau of Land Management, and the absence of complaint on that score in the Barrett hearings was in sharp contrast to the

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCTION



Montana

WEALTH OF MINERAL DEPOSITS
IMMENSE COAL RESERVES
LARGE LUMBER PRODUCTION
AVAILABLE WATER POWER
ABUNDANT LIVESTOCK
VALUABLE WOOL CLIP
VARIED AGRICULTURE
TREMENDOUS WHEAT YIELD
SCENIC BEAUTY



* One of a series of advertisements based on industrial opportunities in the states served by the Union Pacific Railroad.

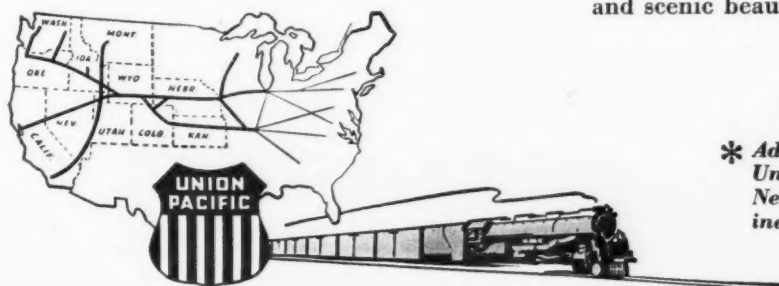
Known as the "Treasure State," Montana is richly endowed with raw materials essential to industrial production. Among the many metallic minerals are silver, copper, lead, manganese, chromium and molybdenum. Coal reserves have been estimated at over 400 billion tons. The majority of the state's cities are supplied with natural gas.

Montana is a top producer of cattle and sheep, the annual sheep production being approximately two million head with a wool clip of great value. In agriculture, wheat takes first rank among grains. Sugar

beets, potatoes, together with other vegetables, are grown on its farms. There are many thousand acres of forests, principally pine.

The Union Pacific Railroad serves Butte in the heart of the great mining area, and West Yellowstone—most popular rail entrance to the famous Yellowstone National Park.

Montana welcomes new industry. It has the space, materials, facilities and manpower to encourage firms seeking new locations. Additional advantages are good living conditions, an excellent educational system and scenic beauty.



* Address Industrial Department, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha 2, Nebr., for information regarding industrial sites.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
THE STRATEGIC MIDDLE ROUTE

bitter complaint against the policies and attitudes of the Forest Service and its officials.

It is strongly indicated that the new session of the 80th Congress will amend the income tax laws to extend the community property provision to the entire country. This is as it should be . . . Incidentally, with the saving in taxes that would then result to individuals with high incomes, it might prove quite a boon in promoting marriages. Wealthy people formerly addicted to a policy of single blessedness or having lost their mates either by divorce or death might be able to prove that under the community property provision two could live more cheaply than one.

Stockmen are gratified to learn from a recent press dispatch that the Forest Service has ordered reductions in the game herds in various overstocked (by game) forests in Wyoming. Not that the stockmen are opposed to game. The record in the various hearings of the Barrett investigating committee clearly showed to the contrary. But one of the major complaints made in those hearings was the failure of the Forest Service to keep game in balance with the range available for it (both winter and summer) and also in balance with the economic needs of the livestock men dependent upon those particular areas for summer grazing. It is the overstocking of game without sufficient winter feed that causes real hardship to stockmen through the consumption of winter range and stacked hay on privately owned lands. The situation has been particularly acute in areas where there has been big increase in game population in the past 25 years.

As was to be expected, the game commissioner of the state has sharply criticized the proposed reduction and unfortunately Governor Hunt has seen fit to back him up. But it is admitted that it is the responsibility of the Forest Service to determine the matter. While the game commissioner challenges the Forest Service figures as to the game population in the areas in question, it is a matter of record that so-called official counts are usually 'way below the actual number of game animals. It would appear that these same state officials cannot see around the big revenue derived for the state from high hunting license fees, to the much greater wealth that is derived for the state as a whole from the successful operation of the livestock industry.

The Forest Service is to be commended for this move; if it is extended to other areas, it will remove one of the sore spots in the controversy which has been growing more bitter between the stockmen and the Forest Service—and yet it will do no damage to the game interests, because excess game population eventually defeats its own purposes and brings about heavy winter death losses with benefit to no one.

Smith Testifies

(Continued from Page 10)

have not been large in the current calendar year, the exports of other products, particularly grain, are also decided factors in fixing the prices of livestock and meats.

Basic Cause for Current Price Levels—

(1) The tremendous exports of cereals and processed foods as suggested above. (2) Extraordinary domestic demand based on high income. (3) A third factor, which has only begun to make itself felt, is the short corn crop due to extremely unfavorable weather conditions from the



beginning of the corn planting season right through to the present time. Advancing grain prices and the unfavorable crop prospect undoubtedly shortened feeding operations throughout the past summer.

Livestock and Meat Supply Situation

—Because meat prices have been high, it is commonly assumed by the public that there is an extreme shortage of meat products. This is not the case, based on a comparison with any previous period of normal consumption. The following table shows the production of all meats for the five-year, pre-war period, 1935-39, and for each year since that time, together with the estimated production for the current calendar year.

Total Meat Production

YEAR	POUNDS
1935-39 average	16,181,000,000
1940	19,083,000,000
1941	19,577,000,000
1942	21,917,000,000
1943	24,486,000,000
1944	25,181,000,000
1945	23,691,000,000
1946	22,961,000,000
1947 (estimated)	23,365,000,000
1948 (forecast)	21,800,000,000

The above figures show that the livestock industry, despite many handicaps (shortage of labor, equipment and materials) rose to the occasion and tremendously increased meat production as a war necessity, and that the industry is still geared to a much higher level of production than anything known previous

to the war. During the war, large quantities of this total production were, of course, diverted to war needs, both of our own armies and those of our allies.

The following table shows the domestic consumption of all meats during the war period, and the difference between the figures in this table and the total production figures given above would roughly represent the amount diverted to war purposes.

Domestic Consumption of All Meats During War

YEAR	POUNDS
1941	18,763,000,000
1942	18,245,000,000
1943	17,666,000,000
1944	19,185,000,000
1945	17,858,000,000

That the post-war demand would so far exceed all previous records was not foreseen by anyone and it is a physical impossibility for the livestock industry (even if feed supplies were available) suddenly to expand production sufficiently to meet this great demand and bring prices down to a more reasonable level. It was most fortunate that we were on an up-swing in livestock numbers—cattle, hogs and sheep alike—as we entered the war; and it is seldom that the up-swing in the cycles of production in the three different major types are found to be in unison as they were in the year 1941.

Production Goals and Total Cattle and Calf Slaughter—During the war, in order to stimulate meat production, the Department of Agriculture announced in advance each year production goals for many of the major commodities, including livestock. The following table shows these goals for the years 1943-48, inclusive, and also the actual total slaughter of cattle and calves for the years 1939-46, inclusive. I do not have the information available as to the goals prior to 1943.

Goals and Slaughter

YEAR	CATTLE MARKETING GOALS	TOTAL SLAUGHTER CATTLE CALVES
1943	28,300,000	23,812,000
1944	33,700,000	24,047,000
1945	35,000,000	25,671,000
1946	32,000,000	27,751,000
1947	34,500,000	27,785,000
1948	33,000,000	34,086,000
1939		35,336,000
1940		31,992,000

You will note that the goals suggested by the department during these critical years were in excess of any slaughter previously of record, the slaughter for the year 1945 setting a new all-time high record considerably in excess of any previous mark. That the industry responded and came close to the goals set is clearly indicated. It is impossible to foretell accurately at the present time

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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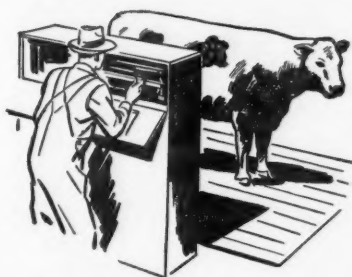
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WEIGHTS MUST BE EXACT

Way back in the "good old days" butchers threw in a piece of liver for the cat and handed out wieners to the children, while buyers and sellers of livestock frequently agreed on weights without the formality of using scales.

Today with the constant narrowing of margins, accuracy in weights is absolutely essential and scales from those large enough to weigh a load of hogs to those small enough to weigh a ham have to be precise and dependable.

Scales used by Armour are made by leading manufac-

turers and are subject to regular periodic inspections by experts representing their manufacturers, or in many cases by State Agents, and if ever the results of a weighing of livestock are in doubt, it is possible to make a speedy and satisfying test of the scales.

The time is past when either the packer or the stockman can afford to be complacent regarding weights. In recognition of this fact, Armour's scales everywhere are under constant scrutiny and accuracy of weighing is assured.

ARMOUR and Company

"Top Hereford Bull Sale In Western Colorado"

Grand Junction, Colo.—November 10
4th ANNUAL SALE — Shults Sale Yard

Show 9:30 A.M.

Sale 1:30 P.M.

75 BULLS

TOP RANGE QUALITY OR BETTER

WESTERN SLOPE HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

Arthur Lammers, Pres. and Sale Mgr. Write Humbert Rees, Secy., Rifle, Colo., for catalog. Howard Shults, Auctioneer.

what the total slaughter for 1947 will be, but the indications are that it will be somewhat in excess of the goal set, 34,500,000, and that it probably will set an all-time record.

The federally inspected slaughter of cattle and calves for the first eight months of 1947 is 4,071,622 above that of a year ago. We cannot say that slaughter of cattle will continue to increase the remaining four months of this year, but so far in September, receipts of cattle are in larger numbers, receipts for the week ending Sept. 20 being over 100,000 greater than the corresponding week in 1946 at the seven leading mid-western markets.

Livestock Numbers—That this tremendous slaughter of recent years has been effected with only relatively small reduction in total beef cattle numbers is rather remarkable. As stated above, fortunately cattle numbers were expanding quite rapidly as we entered the war. The following table shows the total cattle population Jan. 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1947, inclusive.

Cattle Population

1941	71,755,000
1942	76,025,000
1943	81,204,000
1944	85,334,000
1945	85,573,000
1946	82,434,000
1947	81,050,000

While the above figures show a total reduction from the peak of Jan. 1, 1945, to Jan. 1, 1947, of about 4,500,000 cattle, the following table shows that the reduction in beef cattle numbers (particularly in the breeding herd of beef cows and heifers) has been relatively small.

YEAR	BEEF COWS AND HEIFERS 2 YEARS	TOTAL BEEF CATTLE
1941	11,366,000	34,372,000
1942	12,578,000	37,188,000
1943	13,980,000	40,964,000
1944	15,521,000	44,077,000
1945	16,456,000	44,724,000
1946	16,319,000	43,341,000
1947	16,360,000	42,581,000

You will note that the peak in beef breeding cows and heifers was reached on Jan. 1, 1945, and that the reduction on Jan. 1, 1947, below that peak was less than 100,000 head. In other words, at the beginning of this year, the beef

breeding herd was almost at the all-time peak despite the reduction of some 4,500,000 million in total numbers, including dairy cattle. There was, however, a considerable reduction in steers and young heifers of the beef breeds so that, while future production can be kept at a relatively high level, it will necessarily be somewhat below the peak slaughter of the current year. Even if feed supplies were available for maximum production, any attempt to press for greater meat production in the next year or two to meet the extraordinary current demand would necessarily be at the expense of reducing the breeding herd and would bring about sharply curtailed production later on.

It is certain that there will be a reduction of at least two or three million head in total cattle numbers this year, because of the large numbers of beef steers and heifers that moved into the feedlots last fall and have been marketed this year as fat cattle, as indicated by the sharply increased federally inspected slaughter. It remains to be seen whether there will be any substantial reduction in the number of beef cows and heifers, two years old and over, kept for breeding purposes. Probably there will be some, although it is not expected that the total run of range cattle this fall will exceed that of last year.

Per Capita Consumption—Further, to disprove any suggestion that the current price situation is due to a shortage of meat, based on any normal comparison, the per capita consumption of all meat in 1946 was 152.8 pounds. To get anything like a comparable figure, we have to go clear back to 1911 when the per capita consumption was 152 pounds. In no intervening year has the consumption reached the 150-pound mark. The latest estimate for the per capita consumption this year, 157.5 pounds, sets an all-time record back to 1899, that being the first year for which records are available, except for the year 1908 when the per capita consumption was 162.6. The per capita consumption for the five-year pre-war period (1935-39) was 125.6 pounds.

Imports—Prior to the war we were definitely on an import basis with regard to livestock and meat products. Substantial numbers of cattle were imported annually from both Mexico and Canada. The imports of dressed meats were relatively light; but, of canned meats we imported in the neighborhood of from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 pounds annually. In the case of cattle, these imports, all reduced to a dressed beef equivalent, ranged from 5 to as much as 8 or 9 per cent of our federally inspected slaughter.

Since the war we have been on an export basis with imports practically nil. Canada's surplus has continued to go to England, as it did during the war, instead of coming to the United States as in pre-war days. Mexico for years has had an export quota of 500,000 cattle, and our imports from that country ranged from 400,000 to 500,000 head annually. These are now completely shut off by the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in that country, necessitating a rigid quarantine against any importations of live animals of the cloven-hoof species or dressed products therefrom. The bulk of our pre-war importations of canned meats came from South America, and these, too, have continued to go to Europe (largely England) in line with the allocations made during the war emergency.

Exports—It was generally expected that our exports of meat products would rapidly dwindle when the war was over, but instead they have continued to be quite substantial. Exports of meat in 1945 (not a full war year) were 1,037 billion pounds. In 1946, the first full peace year, they were 1.303 billion pounds. In the first quarter of 1947, they were 34,600,000 pounds; in the second quarter of 1947, they were 112,800,000 pounds. While these exportations are relatively small as a percentage of total production, there was a concentration of orders for export account of "commercial" and "good" grades of beef during the second quarter of this year to a point estimated to be approximately 15 per cent of the available supply. It

(TO PAGE 25)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

is the consensus of market experts that this contributed to the rather sharp advance in prices that occurred during that period; and these price increases have since been maintained (and even exceeded), even though exports during the third quarter (figures for which are not available) are expected to be below those of the second quarter.

Allocations for the third quarter were very light, less than 20,000,000 pounds; but there was a carryover of unfilled allocations from the previous quarter. Allocations for the fourth quarter are also light, 16,876,000 pounds.

Purchasing Power—The following table, based on Bureau of Labor statistics, shows the purchasing power in pounds of meat as an equivalent of one week's earnings for June, 1939, and for June, 1947. In the case of beef in particular, it will be noted that the decline in the purchasing power as reflected in pounds of meat is not substantial.

	Pounds of Meat Equivalent of One Week's Earning	
	June, 1939	June, 1947
Round Steak	66.8	62.7
Rib Roast	81.4	78.8
Chuck Roast	103.3	96.7
Leg of Lamb	80.6	73.8
Pork Chops	81.7	65.9
Sliced Bacon	77.5	67.6
Sliced Ham	51.5	52.5

In May, 1947, as compared with May, 1939, the situation was the reverse and the purchasing power of production workers in pounds of meat equivalent was greater in May, 1947, than in May, 1939; so it is only the recent price rise that has wiped out this advantage.

Grain Exports—The exports of wheat (including wheat equivalent of flour exported), corn, barley and oats for the year ending June 30, 1947, are slightly in excess of 400,000,000 bushels. Of this total, a little less than 100,000,000 bushels were in coarse grains, and the remainder in wheat or flour. It is expected that exports for the current fiscal year, largely wheat, will equal or possibly exceed that figure. These tremendous exports of grain have a definite effect upon both livestock production and meat prices. They have at once sharply advanced the price level of all grains in the domestic market and decreased the potential for meat production. The short corn crop this year—about three-fourths of last year's bumper crop despite an increase of almost 200,000,000 bushels in the carry-over of corn—will definitely affect meat production for the year 1948 as indicated by the forecast in the table on total slaughter. Even that forecast of 21,800,000,000 pounds for 1948 is far above normal pre-war production.

With the peak range cattle runs just at hand and with marketing of the spring pig crop soon to start in earnest, the meat supply for the next six months should be quite generous, if not fully adequate to the demand. Feeders are buying cattle in large numbers and at high prices but are concentrating on cattle of weight with the idea of making a

NOVEMBER 25

is the day!

for the

GEORGE YOUNG

Hereford Dispersion

• • •

SIMLA, COLORADO

• • •

125 Females

• 3 HERD BULLS—Comprest Prince 38th by Comprest Prince; F Baca Elation 2nd by Baca Elation; a promising son of Comprest Prince 28th.

• 85 COWS—Up to six years old; sired by, with calves at side by, or rebred to, these great sires: Real Prince Domino 33rd, Real Prince Domino 5th, WHR Hopeful 16th, Real Prince Domino 147th, Comprest Prince 58th.

• 15 HEIFERS—Yearling daughters or Comprest Prince 38th.

• 40 CALVES—both sexes, sired by Comprest Prince 38th.

• • •

Sale at 12 noon at the ranch, 9 miles north and 2½ miles west of Simla. Lunch on the grounds.

L. C. (Jim) Hoover & Son, Auctioneers
Frank Japhet, The Record Stockman

For Catalog, Write

GEORGE YOUNG

Simla, Colorado



Blocky Mischief, Jr., 2nd

our consistent producer of champions
and top-selling Herefords.

MORROWS

REGISTERED HEREFORD

SALE

NOVEMBER 19 Kanorado, Kan.

Ranch in Colorado

Selling 60 Head

including 22 bulls by our featured herd sires, 12 yearling open heifers, 17 bred heifers and 9 young cows, all carrying our top service.

Featuring the Breeding of

BLOCKY MISCHIEF JR. 2ND

and

COMPREST PRINCE 50TH

Dams of the offering are by such sires as Witwer Domino by Home Builder, Real Prince D 147 by Real Prince Domino 33rd, Real Prince Domino R 25th by Real Prince 24th.

The entire herd will be on display and all sale cattle are of our own breeding. You will be able to see the splendid background of these cattle.

MORROW

REGISTERED HEREFORDS

RELL MORROW, OWNER
KANORADO, KANSAS

WRITE FOR FREDDIE CHANDLER,
CATALOG. AUCTIONEER

Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it?

Funny thing, it really is!

It's what you get extra when you
use WHR blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

Wyoming Hereford Ranch

Cheyenne

TELL THEM "YOU SAW IT IN THE PRODUCER"

2nd Annual **BULL WEEK SALE** DECEMBER 1 TO 6

Groups from 3 to a carload
SEVERAL HUNDRED — ALL BREEDS

An opportunity to Build Uniformity in Your Herd from the Top Breeding in MONTANA & NORTHERN WYOMING.

Bulls All Serviceable Age—Not Highly Fitted — Uniform in Size, Type and Breeding.

Selling at Private Treaty

If you cannot attend, Mail Your Bids to One of These Firms:

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Montana's Only Six-Day-A-Week, Year Around Market at the

BILLINGS PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

H. H. Forney & Son **ANNUAL BULL SALE** CHADRON, NEB.

NOV. 15

80 Head . . . Cattle and Sale Under One Roof

Pictured below is a group of trophies Forney Herefords have won in strong competition.



Due to the fact that we are holding our own sale, we ARE NOT SELLING in the Alliance, Valentine and Denver sales.

We have selected and reserved these Herd and Top Range Bulls TO SELL IN OUR ANNUAL BULL SALE AT CHADRON, NEB., NOV. 15.

Showing and selling 2 Bulls and 2 Females from the barns.

Showing and selling 1 pen of 3 Bulls at Chadron Show and Sale, Oct. 30-31.

Showing and selling 2 Bulls and 2 Females at The Cornhusker Futurity—Broken Bow, Nov. 7-8.

H. H. Forney & Son

LAKESIDE, NEB.

A. W. Thompson, Auct. Clem Kelsey, Herdsman

relatively quick turn. Undoubtedly, high-priced corn will tend to bring both cattle and hogs back to market at lighter-than-normal weight, thus reducing meat tonnage, and will also necessitate the fullest possible utilization of all feeds other than corn that are available. Very likely much low-grade wheat out of the

tremendous crop just raised will find its way into livestock; but it seems quite probable that in the late spring and early summer of 1948, meat supplies will be reduced until grass-fed cattle are again available.

Should Controls Be Reimposed?—It is my firm belief that no greater mistake

could be made than to place the livestock and meat industry again under federal control—either as to prices or as to rationing. The experience under OPA, and particularly after the end of the war, cannot be disregarded. Reinstating controls does not reduce the demand and unquestionably it would re-establish the black market. Today consumers can buy meat at prevailing prices or not, as they wish. Under the black market conditions of a year ago, many found it impossible to get meat at all. A slight reduction in the amount of meat purchased all along the line unquestionably would bring lower prices, particularly as we are just in the midst of the heavy run of grass beef from the range country.

We have only to look at England to be sure that the way out is not through a completely controlled economy. It stifles production. Under England's present system, the people do not have enough of anything—food, clothing, coal, power, transportation or many other things. We no more want again to experiment with that type of control and have price controls and rationing on our product than the labor unions desire to have federal control of wages. Either would be entirely foreign to our form of government under peacetime conditions.

Yards Manager Is Witness

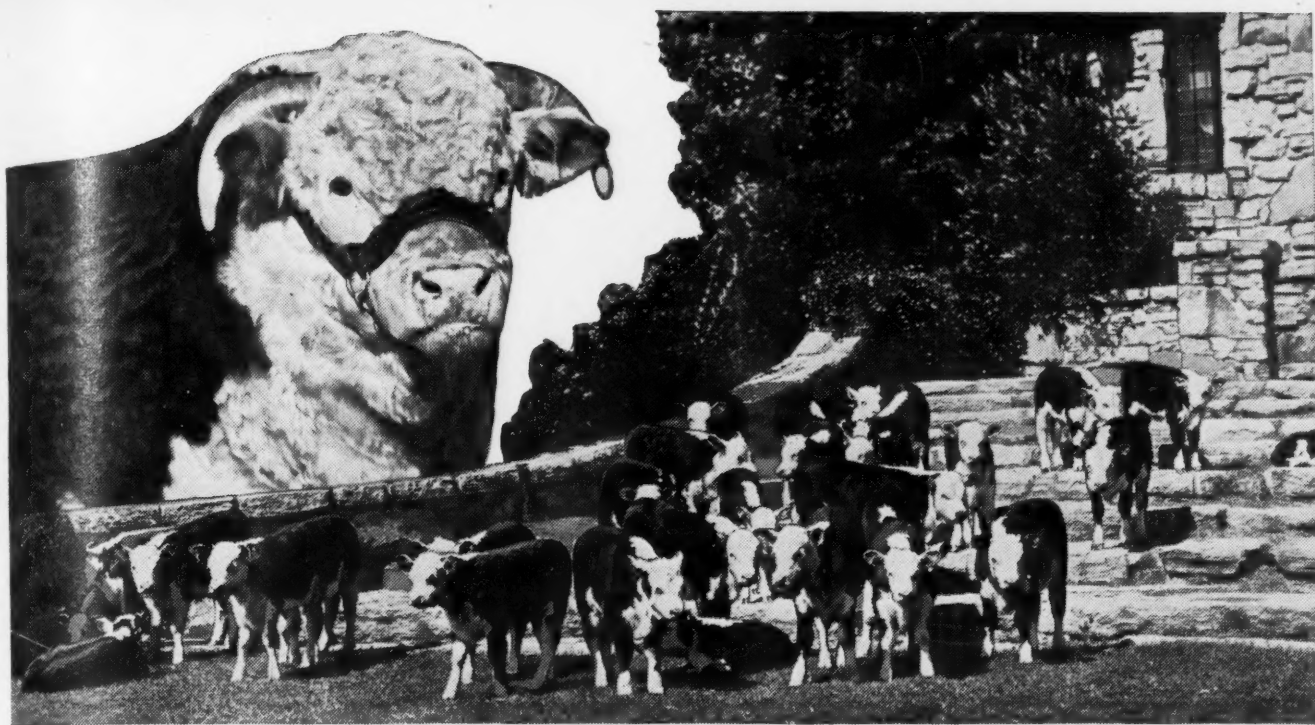
Among the witnesses at the congressional hearing in Denver on high prices was L. M. Pexton, manager of the Denver Union Stock Yards Company and president of that company and the Ogden Union Stockyards Company. He was a fluent witness and his statement showed that competition and demand create the prices at the livestock market where all may buy or sell and that nine packers slaughtering at Denver and a host of other buyers from California to New York made up the demand. He said that livestock prices will drop to the point where meat prices are attractive to consumers if and when they decide not to purchase.

Responsibility of high prices for meat and livestock was placed on exports of grain, since, he said, on the average 10 bushels of corn or wheat will produce 100 pounds of pork or beef and when 100,000,000 bushels of these grains are exported, our supply of meat products is reduced 1 billion pounds. The government can control prices by the amount it purchases on the open markets and the amount it chooses to export, he said.

That biggest part of the high prices is going directly to the farmer and not to a middleman or packer was shown by figures that put 70 cents of the consumer's meat dollar in the hands of the farmers compared with 51 cents in 1939.

He said that if the American people choose to feed the world they can do so either by having high prices and high income or a higher income tax upon lower income or by deficit spending, and he

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



Now is the Time for you

To INVEST IN A HEREFORD BULL

Thus far in 1947 new INVESTMENTS IN REGISTERED HEREFORDS have been made at the rate of 10 Million dollars each month—another New Record.

Now is the Time to Put Registered HEREFORDS to work for you. They have added earning power—they were never easier to pay for.

Registered HEREFORD bulls are now being purchased in record numbers—several reasons seem obvious.

In 1940, it required three 1100 lb. beef cows or 300 bushels of wheat to buy a good HEREFORD bull—today it requires only two 1100 lb. cows or only 200 bushels of wheat. Thus Registered HEREFORDS are easier to pay for NOW.

Then too, the added earning power of Registered HEREFORD bulls was never greater—never better known. In last year's Virginia feeder calf sales of over 5000 calves, the choice calves grossed \$108.00 per head, whereas the medium grade calves returned only \$88.00. That is an advantage of \$20.00 per head for the men who used good bulls.

Multiply 30 calves x \$20.00 and you find the added annual earning power of the modern type HEREFORD bull is \$600.00.

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Please send FREE, Illustrated Booklets:

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thought that what we give away should be from income.

Growers he had talked to are opposed to the present high prices. They remember what happened in 1921 when fat livestock dropped 60 per cent within a few months and again in 1929-30. "They have a partner on the up-market in Uncle Sam but no partner on the losses." In cross-examining Mr. Pexton said that a floor should be put somewhere under livestock prices to extend, say, for five years so that production will not be suddenly upset by a feeling that what happened before can happen again.

He said the American people apparently want meat regardless of price.

SHOWS AND SALES

Shorthorn breeding stock to be shown at Chicago's International Livestock Exposition (Nov. 29-Dec. 6) will be sold on Dec. 3. Seventy-one breeders have consigned 129 head, with none allowed to consign more than three. The annual meeting and election of officers of the American Shorthorn Breeders Association will be held at Chicago on Dec. 3. Present president is Thomas E. Wilson of Chicago.

Fifty head of Polled Shorthorns have been consigned to the International Livestock Exposition, to be held Nov. 30-Dec. 6 at Chicago. The animals will be sold the morning of Dec. 4. Annual meet-

ing and election of officers of the Polled Shorthorn Society will be held on Dec. 2, at Chicago. The incumbent president is Paul Teegardin of Asheville, O.

HEREFORD SALE AT OGDEN

Announced as one of the outstanding attractions of the 29th annual Ogden (Utah) Livestock Show will be the auction sale of at least 360 purebred Herefords under auspices of the Intermountain Hereford Breeders Association.

With the closing of entries on Nov. 1, Hereford consignors had already signed up from almost a dozen states, and Secretary-Manager E. J. Fjeldsted said that large numbers of Shorthorn and Angus cattle producers would also participate in the show.

AMERICAN ROYAL CHAMPS

Grand championships in both the fat carlot and junior divisions of the American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City went last month to Iowans, with Karl Hoffman of Ida Grove taking his third American Royal grand championship on a load of 15 TO-bred Herefords (average weight, 1,106 pounds), and Ronald Paasch, a 4-H'er from Walnut, holding the top spot among all junior entries with his 1,190-pound Angus steer.

PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL ENDS

A recap of results of the judging in Portland's Pacific International Livestock Exposition showed that Herb

Chandler of Baker, Ore., had captured grand champion bull honors; reserve place went to a bull exhibited by Pollock Hereford Ranch, Sacramento, Calif. Highest female award went to the Nion Tucker Flounce Rock Ranch, Medford, Ore. The grand champion steer in the show was a Shorthorn named Royal Clipper, and exhibited by the University of Idaho, Moscow.

GRAND NATIONAL OPENS

More than 3,400 head of fine beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine trailed to San Francisco's Cow Palace for the opening on Nov. 1 of the Grand National Livestock Exposition, Horse Show and Rodeo, and 300 western horses also received billing in the tanbark competition. The 3,457 animals entered numbered 1,031 more than last year. In breeding cattle there were 281 Herefords, 204 Aberdeen-Angus and 80 Shorthorns; feeder cattle, 445; individual fat cattle, 72; carloads, long- and short-fed, 330 animals; pens of registered bulls and heifers, 125 animals.

SHERIDAN RECORD SALE

At Sheridan, Wyo., a pen of 20 steer feeder calves from Allan Fordyce's Bar 13 Ranch sold at 50¾ cents to establish a new high for that class. The animals weighed a total of 6,360 pounds; they went to the Pipestone County Farm Bureau of Pipestone, Minn., on Oct. 24 during the first annual two-day Sheridan Feeder Show and Sale. The price reportedly topped by ¼ cent the previous record paid for feeder calves at Denver in 1946.

Some 80 buyers who came from other states placed bids on about 1,800 head of calves, the grand champion steers and heifers among them being those consigned by Mrs. W. P. Roberts of Sheridan.

SIDWELL SALE TOPS \$2,000

An October Hereford auction at the ranch of G. A. Sidwell & Son, Carr, Colo., produced an average of \$626 for 32 bulls, ringing up a total of \$20,035. Fifteen females brought \$4,815, for a \$321 average. For the 47 head sold, the total came to \$24,850, averaging \$529 per head. Sale top was reached when the yearling Model Domino 22nd was bought by Hansen & Purse of Livermore for \$2,000. Warren Livestock Company of Cheyenne, Wyo., paid \$1,600 for Dandy Domino A. 5th, another yearling.

WHR SALE

Even an onlooker couldn't help but feel the excitement that surrounded the mid-October sale at the Wyoming Hereford Ranch sale, Cheyenne. Amid enthusiastic bidding which resulted in a number of record-topping prices, a huge crowd of buyers and visitors from all over the country at the end of the day felt they had witnessed an especially interesting

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



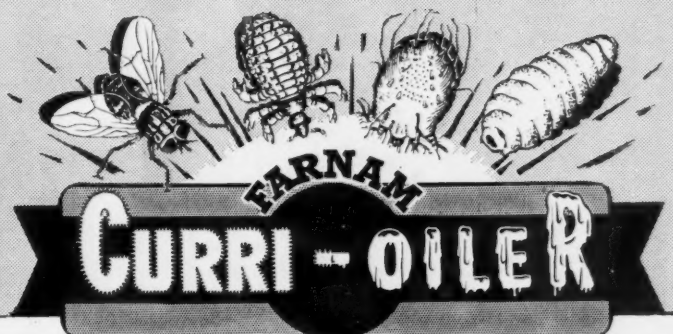
Interested employees of the American Hereford Association, Kansas City, watch as a week-old bull calf reluctantly receives an indelible ear tattoo, the numbers of which will furnish his owner with a foolproof "identification tag." The demonstration came after Jack Turner, the Hereford organization's secretary, found out that many of the workers there had little or no idea of the meaning of the numbers and registration figures which they handle every day. The report is that it was all over in a second and even the calf seemed a little surprised at the ease with which the marking task was accomplished.

NEW TYPE *Perfected* CURRI-APPLICATOR!

No More Cans
Bobbing Up and
Down! STATIONARY
5-GAL. SUPPLY
TANK

Now, for the first time,
an automatic curri-
applicator that applies
either oil or water-
base insecticides. De-
Luxe Model . . . RUST
PROOF CONSTRUCTION
INSIDE AND OUT!

AUTOMATIC
AGITATOR Keeps
Insecticides In
Solution!



Successfully Controls GRUBS (WOLVES WARBLERS) LICE, TICKS, MITES and other Stock-Pests!

Automatically applies any of the powerful, new insecticides, and automatically brushes them in, thus increasing their effectiveness. Cattle treat themselves *where, when, and as often* as needed, applying pest-killing insecticides to back, sides, neck, head and ears, where 90% of all stock-pest infestations start.

New type
"SEAL-FAST"
VALVE Guaranteed
Not To Leak!

Longer Life
Brushes!

PERFECTED
Distribution of
oil over entire
brush arch!

- ★ Knocks GRUBS Before they Mature! . . . Gets them before they break thru and injure hide. Kills lice, ticks and mites! Keeps off flies, mosquitoes, gnats, etc.
- ★ Keeps CATTLE CONTENTED! . . . Cattle enjoy using the Curri-Oiler. Satisfies their natural urge to rub and scratch. Puts them at ease! Keeps off bothersome insects!
- ★ Conditions HAIR and HIDE! . . . Automatic currying and application of soothing oils promotes healthy hair and hides. Sheds rain, sleet and snow!
- ★ Increases PRODUCTION! . . . Users report faster weight gains, more beef. Better finish. Better appearance and increased milk production with pest-free, contented cattle!
- ★ Ends DESTRUCTIVE RUBBING of fences, trees, buildings and feed bunks.

THOUSANDS NOW IN USE! *Praised by Cattlemen Everywhere!*

Just a few of the hundreds of
enthusiastic reports from Curri-
Oiler owners:

CATTLE LIKE IT! . . . "I've seen as high as 9 steers line up to use the Curri-Oiler"—E. H. Swenson, Windom, Minnesota.

FASTER WEIGHT GAINS, LESS FEED! . . . "Cattle rub 'til well oiled, which puts them at ease, free from insects and skin disease. They get fat quicker on less feed and look healthier"—Triple Z Ranch, Plevna, Kansas.

GRUBS CONTROLLED!—"Haven't seen a live warble since I put up Curri-oilers. Wish my neighbors all had them so heel flies wouldn't come around"—Hubbell Ranch, Los Gatos, Cal.

COMFORTABLE CATTLE GAIN FASTER!—"Curri-oilers made cattle more comfortable, gave them a sleek looking coat of hair, and gained much faster"—Miller Stock Farm, Bradford, Ohio.

LICE CONTROL ON RANGE!—"Bulls that were thin and eaten up with lice, now in good condition. Without lice, cattle get more benefit from feed. Hay goes further"—Double Spearhead Bar Ranch, Sunlight Valley, Wyo.

GOOD RESULTS ON GRUBS and LICE—reports Spencer Ranch at New Castle, Wyo. "I think cattlemen should have a Curri-oiler at every watering place."

Automatic Stock-Pest Control NOW a Practical Reality!

"FREE TRIAL OFFER" Enables You to see for Yourself!

Here, at last, is an automatic currying machine that is practical, HAS proven successful, CAN be depended upon for trouble-free service. It makes "automatic stock-pest control" a practical reality for livestock raisers everywhere. Now, no stockman can afford to be without the protection and healthful benefits of Curri-oilers for their livestock. To prove their value to you, we invite you to

TRY Curri-oilers at OUR RISK!

MAIL COUPON for
"FREE TRIAL OFFER"
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32 Page STOCK-PEST
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The FARNAM Company DEPT. 800
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Please send details of "Free Trial Offer" on Curri-oiler and "Stock- Pest Control Manual" FREE.

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Address (RFD) _____

City _____ State _____



John E. Rice
Polled Herefords
Sheridan, Wyoming

July 17, '47

The Farnam Co.
206 So. 19th St.
Omaha 2, Nebr.

Dear Sirs:

We have been quite pleased with our Curri-Oilers. Set one up in our sale heifer lot. Were surprised to see how quickly they began using it. At sale time, these 55 heifers were absolutely free from warbles. We have four machines on skids and move them to any lot we wish.

Very truly yours,

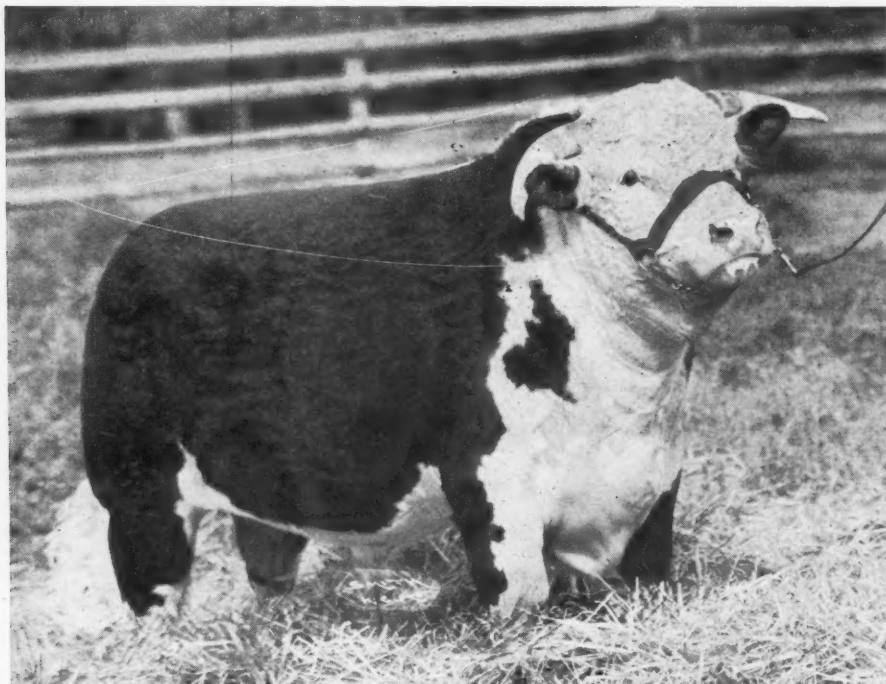
John E. Rice

and gratifying auction.

The figures themselves can best tell the story. To summarize: the 72 head sold brought \$427,175, for an average of \$5,933. The 31 bulls sold for an average of \$8,491 (total, \$263,225); 41 females averaged \$3,999 (total, \$163,950). Top-10 price average was \$20,160.

The climax was reached with the purchase, by Hiwan Ranch of Evergreen, Colo., of WHR Helmsman 89th. This bull, which last year was grand champion at the Great Falls (Mont.) National Hereford Show, smashed every previous

Hereford record when he sent \$61,000 tumbling into the WHR till. Other feature animals worthy of traveling in such fast company were: WHR Star Duke, champion at the Billings show this year, who went to Polk-a-Dot Farms, Cass, W. Va., for the almost-record price of \$53,000. Three top females brought, respectively: \$15,000 for WHR Vanity Box 8th (another Great Falls champion); WHR Lady-mix 75th at \$10,200; WHR Lady Lil 63 at \$10,000. All of these went to Aldarra Farms at Seattle, Wash.



World's highest selling Hereford bull—WHR Helmsman 89th. Its buyer at the Wyoming Hereford Ranch Sale, Cheyenne, Oct. 13, was Hiwan Ranch, Evergreen, Colo. The two-year-old was champion of the North Montana State Fair.

BREED NOTES

The importance of the sacred cattle of India in the south-eastern states has brought about an American Brahman congress, and the Southeastern Brahman Breeders Association has announced that the first such congress will be held at Sarasota, Fla., on Oct. 30-31. For many years Texas has been the main supply of the Brahmans, but purebred registered and crossbred Brahmans have now assumed a leading role in the cattle industry of the Peninsula State.

Among the judges at the coming International at Chicago Nov. 26-Dec. 6 is William Ross, prominent Steamboat Springs, Colo., rancher, who will judge

Herefords; Dr. A. D. Weber, Kansas State College, Shorthorns; P. S. Shearer, Iowa State College, Polled Shorthorns; J. Garrett Tolan, Pleasant Plains, Ill., and Dean H. H. Kildee, Iowa State College, Angus. Judge of the individual steers will be Richard S. de Quincy of England.

The annual convention of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association, scheduled to take place at Chicago on Dec. 3, will feature a unique auction on the program when the "one-millionth" registration number will be sold to the highest bidder.

Frank Richards, secretary of the association, announces new records in numbers of registrations and transfers of purebred Angus cattle during the 1947 fiscal year just ended. New breeder-members who joined the national Angus organization during the year numbered 1,668.

WITWER
Nov. 13-14
STOW AND HARVEY WITWER
Greeley, Colorado

See Us at Raton,
New Mexico
Herefords

The Month's Markets

By H. W. French

VERY IRREGULAR CATTLE markets were reported throughout the month, and the percentage of grain-fed around the circuit was materially reduced, while the supply of stockers and feeders far outnumbered the number of grass cows and heifers. Range offerings predominated at many of the markets although grain-fed steers were well represented at Chicago and often formed the bulk of the receipts.



The resistance against the high cost of meat at the retail level which began about the middle of September has had its effect on prices for live cattle, yet some classes closed higher than a month ago. Feeder buyers to date are paying little attention to the trend on fat cattle as they apparently are determined to fill their feedlots despite high first costs.

Mr. French

Most of the range cattle are coming to market in very good flesh, and general demand is not so indifferent as some anticipated. Many retailers complain about the outlet for beef although they have been able to shade prices downward and dressed meat reports from New York and Chicago indicate a rather indifferent demand. Despite all the bearish factors practically all classes of slaughter offerings seems to move out from the markets each week.

Whenever local interests show a tendency to back away from prevailing prices, outside buyers step in and a serious break is avoided. There are very few in the trade who anticipate any material break in the immediate future, and certainly buyers will not have the advantage once the supply of range cattle slackens. Many are of the opinion that the peak of the grass movement has been hit although Colorado and Wyoming have many cattle still to market.

Feed Statistics

The government estimate on the corn crop as of Oct. 1 is 2,459 million bushels . . . up considerably from indications of a month earlier. Hot dry weather the first half of September brought most corn to maturity ahead of the frosts which occurred in much of the Corn Belt later in the month, and soft corn will be in relatively small proportion.

Latest estimates on feed grain production amounts to 98,000,000 tons, which is below the total of any of the past six years but more than for some years prior to 1940. Supplies of feed grains, taking into consideration the reduced livestock numbers, are about 10 per cent below average of the past 19 years per animal unit. The 102,000,000

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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PRODUCER

tons of hay, plus a large carryover, provides a record hay supply.

Cold storage holdings of meat on Oct. 1 totaled 379,000,000 pounds compared with the all-time low of 228,000,000 pounds a year ago. Meat holdings declined 94,000,000 pounds during September. Pork holdings were twice as large as a year ago. About 37,000,000 pounds of lard moved out of storage during September.

Market Tour

Average price of common to prime beef steers sold out of first hands at Chicago during the last week of September figured \$28.98, standing \$11.33 higher than a year earlier. Choice and prime averaged \$12.04 higher, while the gain on common was only \$5.11. Choice and prime were over seven times as numerous as a year ago, good increasing 12.4 per cent while medium fell off 31 per cent.

Most of the beef steers at Chicago at mid-October showed little net change from a month earlier, with the exception of top choice which held 25-50 cents of the earlier gains, while some of the medium lightweight steers were as much as 50 cents off. Good and choice heifers closed mainly 50 to 75 cents higher although common and medium declined \$1 or more. Beef cows were 50 cents to \$1.50 lower, while canners and cutters were 25 to 50 cents off. Bulls closed steady to 25 cents lower, with weighty kinds in best demand. Although light vealers were strong to 50 cents higher, heavy killing calves finished weak to \$1 lower.

Choice to prime fed steers reached \$36.35, the year's high point, and some scored \$36.25 while many went to \$36, a price established at Omaha and St. Paul. Most of the good to choice went at \$28 to \$35.50, including some 1,491-pound western Nebraskas at \$35. Meanwhile 1,480-pound Montana grassers made a new all-time record of \$30. Relatively few fed heifers made \$31 and higher although some scored \$31.75 to \$32.50, the big end of the good to choice selling at \$26 to \$30. Montana grass-fat heifers reached \$23.25.

Outstanding Colorado grass-fat cows sold as high as \$22 and some from Montana reached \$21, a price made for other rangers. Most of the good cows scored \$17.50 to \$20 until late, while common to medium were to be had at \$13.50 to \$16.50. Most of the canners and cutters sold at \$11 to \$13.25. Although best heavy bulls topped at \$19.25 there were some common lightweights below \$15. Most of the vealers sold downward from \$27 but best reached \$27.50, with most heavy calves downward from \$20.

Feeding Prospects

Fewer cattle will be fed this winter. There may be increases in local areas of the Corn Belt to utilize frost-damaged corn, and feeding operations in California are expected to continue well above last year. Feeding activities may show little change or slight decreases in other western states; otherwise a gen-

SALES

This sales column is carried as a service to both buyer and advertiser. When writing for information or catalogs, mention that you "saw it in the PRODUCER." Sellers, on the other hand, should take advantage, at small cost, of sales listings in this medium.

**November
13-14
New
Mexico**

HEREFORD SHOW AND SALE

Raton, New Mexico

November 13-14

130 HEAD OF CHOICE BREEDING CATTLE FROM 30 HEREFORD BREEDERS IN THIS AREA

Northeastern New Mexico Hereford Breeders Association
Olen Caviness, Secretary, Raton, New Mexico

**November
15
Nebraska**

H. H. FORNEY & SON ANNUAL BULL SALE

Chadron, Neb. Nov. 15

80 HEAD . . . HERD AND TOP RANGE BULLS

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer

Clem Kelsey, Herdsman

**November
15
Montana**

AL DECKER HEREFORD SALE

Dillon, Mont., County Sale Pavilion, Nov. 15, 1 P. M.

Consignment Sale

80 BULLS
20 HEIFERS

Offering selection of bulls in pen lots of 2, 3 and 5 from some of Montana's best herds, all bulls in each pen sired by the same sire—a necessity for uniformity. For catalog, also hotel reservations, write to Al Decker, Armstead, Montana

**November
19
Kansas**

MORROW'S Registered Hereford SALE

KANORADO, KANSAS—NOVEMBER 19

60 Head

22 bulls by our featured herd sires, 12 yearling open heifers, 17 bred heifers and 9 young cows, all carrying our top service

Write for Catalog
Rell Morrow
Kanorado, Kansas

**November
23-24
Wyoming**

WYOMING HEREFORD ASSOCIATION

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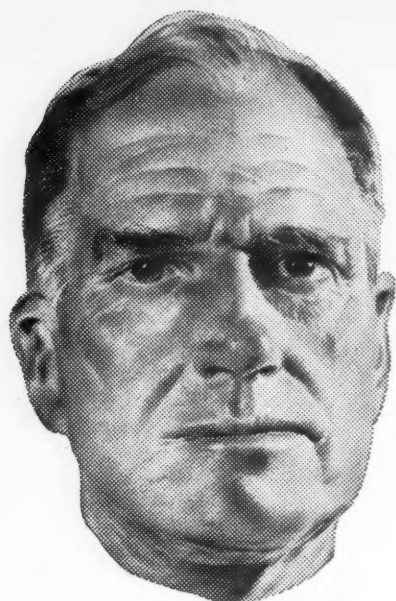
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BILLINGS PUBLIC STOCKYARDS

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

November, 1947



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BONDS

**SAY YOU SAW IT IN
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SALES

(CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE)

**December
17
IDAHO**

IDAHO HEREFORD RANCH

**50 "GEMS OF HEREFORDS" FEATURING THE BREEDING OF
ROYAL ESSAR 3RD SELLING AT GOODING, IDAHO, DEC. 17**

Ernest E. Fields & Son

Bill Heintz, Herdsman

eral reduction is expected in the important feeding areas, with a sharp drop for the great plains from Kansas to Texas. The largest reductions in the Corn Belt are expected in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska.

Present prospects point to a sharp reduction in cattle feeding on wheat pastures in Kansas, Oklahoma and northern Texas. Production of sorghum grains in that area is down from last year. Sugar beet by-products in the western states will be more abundant than last year and there is a good crop of alfalfa hay.

Cattle feeders view with caution the amount of investment required for feeding operations at current price levels. New-crop corn prices are expected to average higher than in the winter of 1946-47. Other feed grains and concentrates are higher than a year ago. Prices for feeder cattle have been averaging more than \$5 per hundred pounds above last year, but the trend on slaughter steers also has been upward.

Many feeder cattle in Colorado and Wyoming have been shipped to California, many of them going through the Denver gateway, while any number of cattle from Kansas have gone into Colorado feedlots. Liberal shipments to Colorado from Texas have been reported, but so far calves have been in the minority. Northern Colorado buyers have not been taking many feeder cattle at Denver until recently as they were not ready until after the sugar beet harvest.

During September the eight Corn Belt states received 394,535 feeder cattle and calves, or only about 6,500 more than the corresponding month last year. These same states purchased only 556,388 sheep and lambs for feeding purposes, a drop of over 300,000 from a year ago. Iowa reported the heaviest drop in lamb buying but there were substantial decreases in Nebraska, Wisconsin and Indiana.

There has been a liberal supply of stocker and feeder cattle all month at Kansas City, Omaha and Denver where often such offerings made up at least 65 per cent of the run. The replacement stock at Chicago was not very heavy but there was an urgent demand at that point as well as at many of the other

markets and in the producing areas. Many are in the Southwest receiving cattle bought earlier.

Although feedlot operators face many uncertainties they have made reasonable profits on their 1947 operations and they seem to want cattle for the coming season. They will not have the usual competition from those running cattle on wheat pastures. Up to now most orders are for fleshy cattle with weight although within the past 10 days the call for well bred calves has vastly increased.

Hog and lamb feeding through the winter will not be heavy, and that may be another reason why many of the cattle feeders are showing no hesitation in buying at this time. Hay and roughage should be abundant and use of such feeds in the early stages may help to reduce feeding costs as every feeder is expecting corn to be high.

Mid-October prices at Chicago for stocker and feeder steers were generally steady to \$1 higher, with the exception of common and medium which displayed 50 cents to \$1 decline. Heifers were generally weak to 50 cents off, while quotations on stock cows were moved down \$1 to \$1.50. Choice calves looked \$1 to \$1.50 higher and medium to low good were down a similar amount.

Best steers went out at \$27 and there were several loads of choice 900-to-1,175-pound offerings at \$24.75 to \$26. Other good to choice made \$20 to \$24.65, although straight yearlings reached \$25.50. Some good 1,000-pound Montana feeders were taken at \$22, medium 800-pound kinds selling at \$17.75. Highly desirable yearling feeder heifers went at \$20. Some 450-pound calves sold as high as \$22.

Many good to choice steers at River markets sold at \$21 to \$24.50 and sales up to \$27 represented fancy yearlings, some fleshy two-way heavy steers bringing more money. Heifers often sold at \$20 to \$21.50, some choice arrivals at Denver making \$22.50. Most of the aged cows went to country buyers at \$12.50 to \$13.75 but young good cows often made \$14.50 to \$15. Seldom did choice steer calves pass \$24, although fancy offerings were reported at \$25 to \$26, some

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

even reaching \$29 at Omaha.

Hogs

Although fluctuations again featured the hog market, the general trend of prices were upward and at the close values were almost up to the all-time high. Demand was good in the face of light to moderate receipts but the market was sensitive and a few too many hogs on any day easily resulted in some declines.

Barrows and gilts at Chicago in mid-October were mostly 25 to 75 cents higher than a month ago, but those over 270 pounds advanced \$1 to \$2. Sows in the meantime worked \$2.25 to \$3 higher. On the high day a top of \$30.25 was reached, or within 25 cents of the record, and at the close best butchers made \$30. Sows on the close sold at \$29.25 down, the current spread between sows and barrows and gilts being relatively narrow.

The parity price on hogs on Sept. 15 was \$17.20 but the average to farmers then was \$27.20. Support price, Chicago basis, for the first week of October was \$16.75 and supports worked on down to the last four weeks of December to \$14.50. The actual market is expected to continue far above the support figures.

Sheep and Lambs

A prominent Montana sheep grower, while seeking some ideas on the market, asked one of the packer buyers, "How is the market?" and the reply was, "Well you know that the dressed lamb prices went off \$7-\$10 in a week." To which the Montanan replied, "The meat either sells or it smells."

There are plenty of sheepmen wondering about the trend for the immediate future, but despite all the early bullish predictions there is nothing in sight favoring any big rise in prices. Naturally the market should recover somewhat because of the unusually sharp current break. Closing prices for slaughter lambs at Chicago were \$3.50 to \$3.75 lower than in mid-September, and ewes, which have become more plentiful, also lost 50 to 75 cents after selling without much change for several weeks.

Some of the packers misjudged conditions and lost money on purchases made in the producing areas for current delivery. The market has been uneven and whenever shipper buyers reduced their buying the market became exceedingly dull. Although Chicago receipts continued light, the runs at Denver and Omaha were the largest of the season, but at Omaha quite frequently 80 per cent of the supply sold to feeder buyers.

Early in the period some choice Washington lambs at Chicago made \$23 to \$23.65 and natives sold as high as \$23, while on the close the bulk of the good and choice natives had to sell at \$21, with medium to good at \$18 to \$20. Fat ewes of good to choice grade, worth \$9 to \$9.50 early, were selling late at \$8.50 to \$8.75.

Scarcity of wheat pasture is of great concern to many who bought feeder

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lambs for October delivery to go into the wheat area, and they are being forced to find other places to feed, some even trying to sell these feeding lambs rather than take a chance on finding a suitable feeding area. Many of these lambs have been offered at around \$19, or less than first cost.

The government report indicates that fewer lambs and sheep will be fed for the coming winter and spring market than a year ago. It is hard to determine how the distribution will be at this time but it is certain there will be many shifts in original plans. At present it is indicated that wheat feeding areas and the Corn Belt will show sharply reduced

volume. There will be a reduction in the western states, with the main decrease in Colorado.

Not enough of a supply of feeding lambs showed up at Chicago to test the demand, but Omaha and Denver have been receiving a large number suitable for country buyers, due to less sorting of bands at the loading points. Prices broke \$1.75 to \$3 at Omaha as compared with a month earlier, and the closing market at Denver was weak to 75 cents lower. Good to choice feeding lambs at Omaha have been selling at \$21 to \$22.25, some early scoring \$22.75 and above, while choice late at Denver made \$22 to \$22.25.

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Where Does It Stop?

(Continued from Page 9)

of major wage increases unless the cost of living is not only stabilized but actually rolled back. As to a rollback on wages, they take the same position that they did when the war began and demand that price controls be re-instituted but that wages be left to seek their own level—which means a level as high as the unions can peg them by all the devices and tricks of their trade.

It would seem that this would be a good time to stop and take stock of the situation. It cannot be denied that the first grave error which helped to bring about the present situation was the insistence of the late President Roosevelt that no controls should be placed upon wages. As a result, all costs of the war were increased tremendously and the inflationary trend had its beginning. The second major error was the insistence of President Truman at the end of the Japanese war that wages should be advanced even beyond the contemplated demands of the unions themselves, but that prices should not be advanced. This was based on the erroneous contention of the Department of Commerce, then headed by Henry Wallace, that it was possible to advance wages without raising prices. The department later had to admit its error, but the damage had been done and inflation given another boost.

If the unions go ahead with their program for a third round of major increases, they are bound to loose in the long run. Under the present circumstances, when admittedly world food supplies are not equal to world needs, a sharp increase in wages will merely make more buying pressure available against a food supply condition dominated by increasing exports for world relief; nor will the demands of labor for the restoration of price controls solve the problem. They would merely restore the black market on a bigger scale than ever and bring greater hardship to millions of consumers who find it difficult enough today to buy their needs in an open market and who would be unable to compete in a black market.

Labor has just as big a responsibility as agriculture in this situation. Attention should be called here to the fact that agricultural producers do not fix the prices upon their products. The price is fixed entirely in relation to the available supply and the current demand. No one can deny that agriculture has produced on a tremendous scale. There have been no strikes in farm production. It is to be hoped that the repeated appeals for food conservation will be heeded; that all possible wastes will be eliminated, and that through various voluntary measures the pressure can be generally lessened. By this process we can still maintain good nutritional standards in this country, eat well enough and still do more than our share in supplying the needy abroad. But it is a nation-wide deal, and if any one segment, such as labor, rocks the boat by insisting on measures for its own special benefit and enforces its demands with strikes which will hamper production, no one can foretell the end of the present rising price spiral. After all, the best way out of it is through increased production—and increased production cannot be attained with shorter work weeks and less man production per day. Agriculture has met that challenge and will continue to meet it if the weather man stays on our side. It is up to labor to do likewise.

Our Unbeatable System

EXCEPT in the case of the relatively small groups who have had no rise in income these past few years, those who want prices down where they used to be are really asking for something they are not entitled to and are asking that the law of supply and demand be junked for their special benefit. What makes prices high? Only two things—lowered production or heightened income. Prices and income must go hand in hand, and they do. Take meat for example. Prices are always directly related to the level of consumer income, and, in the words of the country's top price and livestock expert, Charles

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A. Burmeister of the Department of Agriculture, the high prices paid for meat now compared with pre-war reflect the great increase in consumer income resulting from the higher level of wages and salaries paid and the marked increase in employment. Incidentally, there is no shortage of meat, as consumers believe, but a whale of a demand.

After paying taxes people now have more than double what they had in 1937-41 and retail prices this year have averaged slightly more than double the average of that period. That's all that has happened in the sphere of prices, but here is something on the side that is nice to see in print. We quote the expert again.

"There are definite indications that the lower income groups now receive a larger share of the total income than they did in the pre-war period and that makes it possible for them to compete more fully for available food supplies. This means a more even distribution of the total meat supply. It means also that middle income groups probably get a smaller proportion of the supply than they formerly did."

Thus we have accomplished in a free economy what the ideal in price fixing tries to do; that is, to make prices of things equal to the people's ability to pay and to make things available to more people; and this arrangement has the advantage that it will change at a moment's notice if the income situation changes or anything else unforeseen happens, and we will not have to be subject to wrong guesses by bureaus or their reluctance to admit errors when they make them. After all, the Russian certainly hasn't been jumping with glee ever since the revolution gave him a government that plans everything for him; nor has England's present government with all its controls been working out very satisfactorily.

There are some things out of line these days as always, in prices as well as in other ways, but we believe that in our system the adjustment that is made individually by the millions of consumers and producers is still the healthiest means of maintaining a fair balance.

Show Ring Quiz

By Boris Randolph

When it comes to interesting entries in the SHOW RING, allow us to call your attention to the following I.Q. listings. They are intended to determine how fast you are at roping words as well as cattle and all you have to do is fill in the missing letters of each word according to the definitions. You get 5 points for each right answer.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. a. Floating theater | SHOW ——— |
| b. An envelope | ———RING |
| 2. a. Appearance | SHOW ——— |
| b. Jump up quickly | ——RING |
| 3. a. In a gaudy way | SHOW ——— |
| b. Courage | ——RING |
| 4. a. Sacred loaves | SHOW ——— |
| b. A fish | ——RING |
| 5. A definite disclosure. | SHOW ——— |
| b. Scanty | ——RING |
| 6. a. An exhibitor | SHOW ——— |
| b. Attractive | ——RING |
| 7. a. A glass box | SHOW ——— |
| b. Distress | ——RING |
| 8. a. A rainfall | SHOW ——— |
| b. Squeeze | ——RING |
| 9. a. Advertising placard | SHOW ——— |
| b. Medical treatment | ——RING |
| 10. a. Display chamber | SHOW ——— |
| 10. b. Unobtrusive | ——RING |

(Answers on Page 38)

Captain Mossman

(Continued from Page 15)

For many years, sheriffs and vigilantes had been unable to cope with the many lawless bands that headquartered in Arizona. No man's cattle or sheep were safe from raids by organized bands of outlaws. The rustlers would sweep down on a range, drive away the cattle and return to their hideouts long before a posse could be organized for pursuit. So, when continued lawlessness brought the splendid organization of Arizona Rangers into being, the reputation he had made as foreman of the Hashknife made Mossman the natural choice of Governor Murphy, as the Ranger's first captain.

In the fall of 1901, Mossman recruited his force of 13 men, which the law allowed, choosing them for general proficiency with gun, rope and cow pony. They could ride and rope and shoot with the best. They had to be able to rope and ride anything on four legs, for frequently their own horses were killed, and their very lives depended on remounts which they picked up where they could. In the main, the Rangers were recruited from old cowboys and from Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders. One qualified con-

temporary referred to them as "the dang'dest bunch of killers ever gotten together," but they did put a decided crimp on lawlessness, driving out two of the most notorious gangs of stock thieves in the territory, during their first year of service.

Mossman's Rangers were always armed, mounted and equipped so that they might be ready to go after their man, as soon as a crime was reported. Indeed, so efficient was this organization that nine times out of ten, the Ranger brought back his man "dead or alive." The Rangers were divided into squads and sent out either in pairs or alone, frequently traveling hundreds of miles into unknown territory, often dropping out of sight for weeks or even months, but eventually showing up with the wanted men.

On one occasion, a few of the Rangers had been tracking the notorious Bill Smith gang and had come upon them suddenly. After a long running gun fight, Smith proposed to surrender, and came forward without a gun.

Two Rangers, Bill Maxwell and Carlos Tefio, both noted for their courage, stepped forward to indicate where the arms might be stacked. Smith pretend-

ed to stumble, seized a gun cached there, and killed Maxwell. Tefio, although mortally wounded, shot 12 times before he fell. Under cover of darkness, the outlaws made their escape.

Mossman, hearing of the fight, hurried to the scene with two expert Apache Indian trackers. The three men followed the trail for 20 days, although the rains repeatedly obliterated the trail. Then came a snowstorm and again the trail was lost, but the trackers found it again and for eight days pressed the outlaws so closely that the bandits were compelled to flee on foot. The Smith gang finally secured horses and fled across the line into New Mexico where they were glad to remain. They had had enough of Arizona and her Rangers.

When the notorious Salivaras murdered the superintendent of the Calico mines for the pay roll which he carried, he fled into the desert. He struck boldly across it to a waterhole which he knew, but his horse fell dead of exhaustion, so the bandit buried himself up to the chin in mud—with his booty beneath him—behind a bunch of Spanish bayonet, which concealed his head. Mossman, following his trail, came up and the dogs went straight to the bandit, who crawled out of his foxhole and opened fire, wounding Mossman in the side. Mossman's return took the bandit in the breast, killing him where he lay sprawled behind the Spanish bayonet with his booty beside him.

Quick Action

Within a month after they were mustered in, the Rangers led a posse of St. John's cattlemen into the White Mountains to round up a gang of cattle thieves which they surprised gathering up cattle on Reservation Creek. In a running battle, fought just before dawn, Ranger Tafolla was killed but the gang of outlaws never stopped running until they were across the line. They never came back, either.

A few months later, word was received that the Musgrove gang, a remnant of Black Jack's notorious bunch of killers, was also operating in the White Mountain country. A group of Rangers and deputies, under Sheriff Jim Parks of Clifton, surrounded a certain ranch by the light of the moon. They found only one man there—"Shorty" Daniels—asleep, with his trusty Winchester lying under his hand. They arrested him and found two more of the gang rounding up stolen horses on the open range. So another gang was cleaned out.

Mossman's personal popularity and energy had gotten the Arizona Rangers off to a good start, but he had taken the job at considerable personal sacrifice. He had no intention of rounding out his career as a Ranger. He was ready for a change, but characteristically he did not just quit. He looked around for a dramatic exit.

The most noted criminal in that part of the country, at that time, was Augus-

Letter from Skull Creek

DEAR EDITOR:

Ever thing is going along nicely here on the Skull creek ranch. We have shipped the hundred head of 2 year old steers and in a few days now are going to cull out the other hundred head of yearlings and she stuff. The range is good and the cattle are sure in fine condition. When winter hits us we are going to be really ready for it. We have most of the hard work done and will soon have a short time when we can take it a little easier. There is nothing unusual to tell about in this letter but I must tell you about the traveling library that goes through this country once in a while. It stopped here a few days ago and we each got a book or two from it. One of my favorite hobbies is the study of psychology as that is a good thing to study about when you are shovelling hay or just riding along. I sure can delve into the human side of the subject but when it comes to fathoming the minds of animals I am not so good. I have watched a cow leave the feed rack and wander down to a hay corral and try to pry a pole off and get some hay as if it was starving, never could figure out what was in her mind unless pure cussedness. Then we have a collie dog by the name of Henry that continually chases cars that pass along the high way. He never catches one; neither does he get real angry about it, how ever he sure takes it seriously. I have watched him by the hour but as yet have not arrived at any conclusion as

to what is in his mind. McDowd, the old hill billie singer, says that I should endeavor to put my self in his, the dog's, place if I should understand the psychology of that particular whim of his. Slic Ackerman, one of the crew that I told you about who came up here years ago from the Cimmerown country, has volunteered to help me solve this. Se says some Sun. he will get an early breakfast and then lay out by the gate with Henry and ever time he jumps up he will jump up and chase the car and bark too. He says if he does it all day long perhaps by night-fall we may realize just what the dog has in his mind if any thing. The old man says it is all right with him and to go ahead though may be Slim will get the habit like the collie and become just as useless on the ranch, but I assured him that with my fertile mind I might be able to correct Slim if he should become infatuated with that kind of a pastime. Old McDowd also said he believes that the names of men or animals has some thing to do with the way they act. May be this collies name has caused him to become erratic and go off at tangents as it were, you know what I mean. The widow says she has found an ado.able little cottage over in Mecker and is going to take an option on it as soon as Tex can go with her to see it. May be when cold weather gets here some thing will materialize in their courtship.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM (BILL) WESCOTT.



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Stanford Mumaw

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BOWEN, TEXAS
Jan. 16, 1947

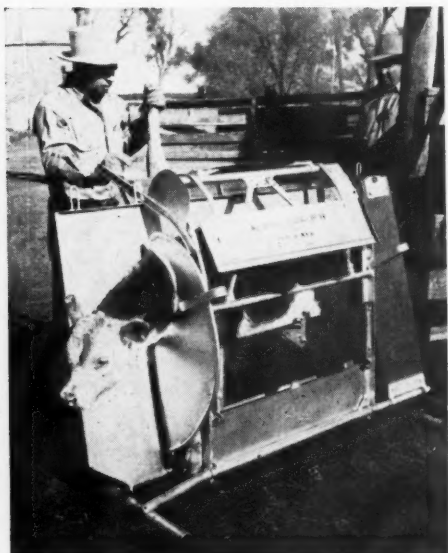
Dear Sirs:

We used the Rotenox you sent us in October and are glad to report we have found NOT ONE LIVE GRUB in the cattle on which it was used. Our cattle were heavily infested with grubs that were beginning to cut holes in the hide. In their treatment Rotenox gave us the BEST RESULTS (100%) of any similar preparation we have ever used.

Yours truly,
Lee W. Tucker
Lee W. Tucker

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Brands right or left.
Holds Calf in Position.

For further information
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Wise cattlemen demand a hornless beef breed. Aberdeen-Angus are naturally polled. This dominant characteristic means minimum losses from injuries in the pasture, in the feedlot or in shipping. No losses or setback from costly dehorning. Hornless heads and uniform Angus type produce greater profits! Write for free descriptive literature.



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**SAY YOU SAW IT IN
THE PRODUCER**

tin Chacon, Mexican murdered who had made a habit of killing American peace officers. He was an outlaw as deadly as a rattlesnake and he headed a band of border cutthroats and outlaws, said to be the worst gang that ever infested Arizona. They holed up in the Sierra Madras mountains, but Chacon went back and forth across the border freely. He was reported to have killed 28 persons and no one knew how many more.

A Risky Bargain

Mossman decided to take Chacon, as a fitting end to his career as captain of the Arizona Rangers. He knew that Burt Alvord, a train robber, was living in Mexico as a fugitive while the rest of his gang served long sentences, and Mossman planned to use Alvord as a decoy. Alvord had worked with Chacon in some of his raids, so Mossman went alone and searched the brush for days, hoping to chance on Alvord's camp. Finally, far up in the high country, he found his man outside a hut. Although he had never seen Alvord, Mossman recognized the outlaw from his picture. The others of the gang were in the hut.

"My name is Mossman," he said by way of introduction. "I am captain of the Arizona Rangers."

"The devil you are!" ejaculated Alvord, looking about for hidden troopers. Then he saw that Mossman was unarmed.

Although Alvord's suspicions might at any moment be aroused and the outlaw would, he knew, shoot him down as a dog, Mossman stayed 24 hours as Alvord's guest. The outlaw was tired of the hard life of a pursued man, so he fell in the more readily with Mossman's suggestion.

"You find Chacon," urged Mossman. "It shouldn't be hard for you to get him to cross over into the United States."

"But how will I get word to you?" Alvord wanted to know.

"Stiles will bring me word," answered Mossman. Stiles was a former member of Alvord's gang, who had turned state's evidence.

In July, Alvord had to help Chacon take some stolen horses down to the Yaqui. Stiles was with them when they came back, so Alvord sent him on ahead, to ask Mossman—posing as a confederate—to join them.

Mossman agreed. Later, Chacon, Alvord and Stiles met the captain of the Arizona Rangers at the barbed wire fence which separated the United States from Mexico. Burt Alvord introduced Mossman as another outlaw. Chacon accepted him as a confederate, and together they planned to rustle a bunch of horses from Greene's, which was about seven miles in on American territory.

The four men skirted the border for several miles, then struck inland to Greene's ranch. However, there was no moon that night so they gave up the job, deciding that they could not find the

horses in the dark.

They made a fire of greasewood and camped beside it. It was a precarious position for the captain of the Rangers, but Mossman had nerves of steel. Just before daynight Alvord crept over to where Mossman lay. He spoke in a whisper.

"I'm leaving. I brought Chacon to you. I've done my share," he said. "I don't want him to suspect me."

Mossman nodded.

"Remember," cautioned Alvord, "you promised to stand by me if I surrender."

"I'll keep my promise, Alvord."

Alvord returned for a last word of advice.

"Be mighty careful or he'll kill you," he counselled.

When Chacon awoke and found Alvord gone, he became suspicious at once. Stiles and Mossman got breakfast, but Chacon only sat and glowered. His eyes never left Mossman whose rifle was at some distance from the campfire, and Mossman took good care not to go near it. They ate breakfast in silence.

"I'm not going after Greene's horses," declared Chacon. "I'm through with the whole deal."

Mossman merely shrugged. "It doesn't matter to me," he said.

"I'm going back across the border," muttered Chacon. Then Mossman knew that he must act.

Stiles and Chacon were squatting by the fire smoking. Mossman strolled over.

"Give me a cigarette," he said. "I always did like these Mexican cigarettes."

Receiving the cigarette, he went back to the fire, stooped and with his left hand, picked up a glowing ember of greasewood. Shifting the ember to his right hand, he lighted his cigarette, and returned to the two outlaws, puffing appreciatively. He dropped the ember carelessly, his hand falling to his side. In that instant his gun flashed.

"Hands up, Chacon!"

Chacon never moved a muscle.

"Is this a joke?" he asked.

"No. Throw up your hands, or you're a dead man."

Chacon, his eyes never leaving Mossman's, sparred for time. He needed only a second, but Mossman knew Chacon's game and his gaze never faltered. He ordered Stiles to disarm Chacon. From his coat lining, Mossman ripped a pair of handcuffs, and slipped them on the bad man. Saddling up, they headed straight for the railroad.

Three times, Chacon tried to throw himself from his horse, but Mossman

Answers to Show Ring Quiz

(On Page 35)

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a: SHOWboat | 6. a: SHOWman |
| b: herRING | b: alluRING |
| 2. a: SHOWing | 7. a: SHOWcase |
| b: coverING | b: sufferING |
| 3. a: SHOWILY | 8. a: SHOWer |
| b: daRING | b: wRING |
| 4. a: SHOWbread | 9. a: SHOW-card |
| b: spRING | b: doctoRING |
| 5. a: SHOWdown | 10. a: SHOWroom |
| b: spaRING | b: retiRING |

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

merely said, "I'll drag you by the neck, then."

Stiles rode in front, with Chacon following, while Mossman brought up the rear. Thus he could keep both men covered, in case Stiles got ideas.

Mossman had practically kidnapped his man from across the border, but he delivered the badly-wanted Chacon to the sheriff at Benton.

Thus, with a flourish, after a year of whirlwind fighting, Mossman resigned from the Arizona Ranger service. He had made himself so unpopular with a certain element that he had to move back to New Mexico—where he still lives (in Roswell). He is one of the big cattlemen of New Mexico, but he left his mark on Arizona.

Feed Plan

(Continued from Page 10)

normally produced without corn. Top finish and prime beef would be discouraged and beef would be produced with grass and without corn where practical.

Some down-to-earth ways of saving corn are given:

1. Produce beef with grass and without corn where practical.

2. Use pigs to follow cattle that are fed grain.

3. Feed corn to beef cattle only for a limited finishing period. Use pasture, hay, silage, protein concentrates, beet pulp and other such feeds.

4. "Ground corncobs can be used as cattle feed. Cobs will make shelled or ground ear corn go farther," says the Ohio and Iowa experiment stations.

5. At Missouri it was shown that by starting with calves in fall and carrying through two winters, finished steers can be produced with little or no corn and cost of gains are reduced appreciably. Yearlings can be wintered and short-fed on grass the following summer.

6. The Wyoming extension service says that breeding stock and cattle not being fattened can be wintered entirely on roughages.

7. In New Mexico fattening rations were built around ground corn fodder or silage, with cottonseed meal and molasses as the added concentrates and excellent results followed.

8. In Nebraska it was shown that by adding one ton of cottonseed meal to the ration, the following amounts of corn and alfalfa hay can be saved:

	Corn	Hay (Alfalfa)
Two-year-old steers	37.3 bu.	1.33 ton
Yearling steers	46.8 bu.	.3 ton
Steer calves	22.6 bu.	58.0 pounds

9. An Oklahoma experiment shows that oats can satisfactorily replace half the corn in rations for fattening beef cattle. Pound for pound oats have 85 per cent of the value of corn as feed.

10. In feeding trials at Nebraska, one ton of dried beet pulp replaced 36 bushels of corn and 1,685 pounds of silage.

11. Extend control of cattle grubs, horn and stable flies, lice and ticks



Here's hoping I don't go hungry for Protein this winter.. If the boss remembers those rough months last year, he's sure to order Cottonseed Cake and Meal early for all his stock. We stand a hard winter better, with less loss, when we're properly nourished.

COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE TOP THE LIST OF PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS FOR BALANCED WINTER FEEDING

Educational Service

NATIONAL COTTONSEED PRODUCTS ASS'N, Inc.

618 WILSON BLDG.

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

through wider use of dips and sprays. "Five cents worth of DDT gets 50 pounds of beef," says Ray L. Cuff of the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board.

This is an excellent approach to the problem and should do much good but as a practical matter many of the recommendations are always automatically carried out by farmers and feeders when corn is scarce and high priced. For this reason, the warning on putting on extra finish on cattle is hardly necessary. The much talked of prime beef practically never goes across the retail counter, since it is strictly a specialty item under conditions like the present. This, to an extent, is also true of "choice." Even

without any campaign, few animals would be carried beyond "good" which is good enough for anybody, especially when moderately aged before appearing on retail counters.

BARNOLOGY

If you were in the dairy business now you would soon learn what the word "psychoenergetic" means. It involves the inside of a barn and the word is used to describe what USDA researchers will do in studying the effect on farm animals of heat, cold, humidity, ventilation and other conditions in buildings.

CATTLE in the WILDERNESS

By DAN LINCOLN THRAPP

CATTLE IN THE LONG TRAIL-herd, strung out between an alert point rider and a towering pillar of trail dust, will turn over any adventurous imagination. The mass movement of animals has been a task for brave and able men ever since Jacob outwitted his father-in-law and stole away with his stock on a two-week drive to the ranges of his brother, Esau, 6,000 years ago.

Great drives were common on every range on earth, but, with the advent of barbed wire, railroads and highways, they now have virtually become a thing of the past.

One important drive, however, occurred less than five years ago. It figured to be the mightiest of all time, for more than 1,000,000 head of cattle were to be trailed out. It was in northern Australia, in 1942, but it passed unnoticed as the Pacific war which caused it rushed on to its first great climax.

Northern Australia is a cruel cattle range, but it is one of the largest in the world. It is roughly circular and its heart is the Barkly Tableland. It extends south past the Alice Springs railhead, taking in the MacDonnell Ranges, Lake MacKay and the South Esk Tableland.

It swings up to the northwest coast about at Derby. It's an arid country. Little rivers start from nowhere and end nowhere. Sometimes water runs below dry washes; occasionally, where others have dug it up in the past, your shovel finds nothing but dust. Water holes are rare and only the wild natives know them all.

There are rivers with crocodiles in them, brush plains extending for hundreds of miles, fourteen kinds of poisonous snakes, dingos and kangaroos and wallabays. Blackfellows, the Australian primitives, renowned as the world's greatest trackers and, at the same time, the most backward of men, lurk in the brush and occasionally spear a stray bullock for food, although they prefer the sweeter meat of the wild horse, which in Australia is called the "brumby." Some Australians say blackfellows can smell brumbies as far as the horses can smell them. That must be quite a distance.

"Down Under Outfits"

Despite the fact that their "gear" is different, Australian bush riders can compare with any horsemen who make their living working cattle. They are good riders, and they know livestock. Instead of a lariat, they use a drover's whip, and the things they can do with it would make a circus whip-popper ashamed of his billing. Their saddle is a direct outgrowth of the English polo saddle. It usually has a martingale and

occasionally a crupper and it has stiff leather "shoulder blades," or wings which, braced against a rider's thighs, give him a pretty good grip. Of course, it doesn't have a horn or pommel, and not much of a cantle.

All through the summer and early autumn of 1942, the Japanese drove southward, island by island, until at last they half-encircled northern Australia and began aerial bombardment of key ports on the north coast from Broome to Townsville. It seemed an invasion was imminent.

The few hundred whites in the Northwest, as Australians call the northern territory, were faced with the alternatives of leaving their cattle for the Japanese, or "overlanding" them, either to the ranges farther south or to the fattening grounds of the east. In either event, the drive would be about 2,000 miles in length. They decided to overland them.

"Mobs" of nearly 1,500 head were rapidly "mustered." The blackfellows, who usually composed the roundup, or mus-

GAWKIN' AN' TALKIN'

When loafers sit to rest or to talk,
In country home or in town,
It is safe to say the first to pipe up,
Will be the last to pipe down.

—HOWARD HAYNES

ter, crews, had mostly fled to the interior upon hearing of an imminent invasion, and so the "station," or ranch, owners, were extremely shorthanded. Nevertheless, they decided to "drove" 5,700 head southwest to Perth and 10,000 east to Queensland. These were to be sort of test droves. If they proved the idea was feasible, other mobs would follow until the bulk of the country's 1,000,000 head were evacuated.

The great cattle drive differed only in conception and urgency from routine trail herding undertaken annually, sometimes for considerable distance but at a leisurely pace. The government has chartered various "stock routes" throughout the northern half of the island continent. The water holes are named and their bearings given so that trail herders have an advantage over the old-time trail-blazers of our own West. They know where water is and, if they have radio with them, they can usually get up-to-the-minute information about the range and water at any specific point ahead of them. Unfortunately this information was not available early in the war, and so the droves moved blind.

In addition, 1942 was an exceptionally dry year, even for that semi-desert country.

The trails from the great cattle ranges were diverse. One went east to the Cloncurry railhead, others north to Wyndham or Darwin, where the ports could handle either live or slaughtered beef. Wyndham stockyards alone killed 30,000 head of cattle a year before the war.

Another common drive was south to the Alice Springs railhead for eventual shipment to Adelaide, and still another led southwest across a brutal desert stretch, past well-named Lake Disappointment to the railheads at Wiluna, Meekatharra, or Mullewa in western Australia.

Ten or more drovers usually handled the mob, and they had 50 or 60 horses in the remuda.

All the dangers inherent in cattle-working anywhere are common to Australian drives. In the first place, the distances are huge. The great drive to Queensland involved 1,800 miles of trail work, some of it over uncharted country. The half-wild cattle are as prone to stampede as Texas longhorns, Australian horses buck as hard and as unexpectedly as our range ponies and it is as easy to get lost in the brushy wilderness of unfenced Australia as it ever was on the Great Plains.

The cattle were mustered near Wave Hill, at the headwaters of the Victoria River, 380 miles southeast of Wyndham, and trailed out. The first mob tallied 1,350 head and others only slightly larger, followed at regular intervals.

The mob was strung out along the Murrinji stock route, up the Armstrong River to its headwaters, then over an arid plain to Newcastle Waters, which is not far south of Beetalow Station, or ranch. The drovers had contracted to move the cattle 56 miles a week, and the Commonwealth government guaranteed to pay droving wages, plus about \$10 a head. The cattle were "spelled" at Newcastle Waters and then pushed up to the source of Newcastle creek and over the Barkly Tableland to Collabirrian Water Hole. They entered Queensland either along the Nicholson River or via another stock route which passed farther south, near Camooweal. They were railroaded then to coastal grasslands 500 miles distant for fattening.

Stampedes, falls, river crossings, poison weed and the wilderness all accounted for many animals during the droves. Some 3,000 cattle out of the original 10,000 were lost and in addition a good many horses were killed or lost. Some of the horse losses were made good from the wild brumby bands, but, like the broomtails of our own West, these horses were not of good quality. Brush riders shoot wild stallions on sight, in order to control inroads into herds of station mares.

In peacetime the cattle would have been moved by leisurely stages, perhaps to the same area, but it would have taken two or three years. In wartime the drives were completed in half a year. In addition, although the Japanese, who failed to reach Australia with a landing force, never missed the cattle, Australian bush drovers got the animals to Queensland in time to furnish an adequate supply of beef for the troops then preparing for the southwest Pacific counter-offensive.

So the droves served a purpose, even if the Japanese never invaded.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

MENTAL HOSPITAL USES MEAT FOR RAISING HEALTH LEVEL

By J. Shyke

At an upstate New York institution established shortly after the Civil War, beef is playing an important health role among the mental patients of the Middletown State Hospital, one of the largest of its kind in the world.

To attend to the meat needs of nearly 3,500 patients and around 700 doctors, nurses and attendants, who consume fully 21,000 pounds of beef alone, each month, just two employees and three patients take care of the compact butchering department under a highly efficient system. The shop operates one day ahead of requirements, so that the six kitchens of the organization never have to wait.

Dietitians of the hospital are agreed that meat is one of the most important elements of diet for the men and women patients. They are served meat as often as five or six times a week, "and they thrive on it. It builds strong bodies for the well, as much as for those who are weak." The regular eating of meat solids, it has been found, keeps the majority of patients on their feet; in former days, the same type of patients, bedridden, fairly starved.

As far as the inmates themselves are concerned, they are said to like meat "better and better—and the doctors think it makes them better too."

GRADING ON UPGRADE

Here's a tabulation that shows quite a gain in official meat grading since 1940. The figures are for the amount graded in the first six months of that year and 1947:

Fresh and Frozen	First Half 1940	First Half 1947
Beef	288,696,878	1,706,088,175
Veal	3,204,586	113,849,893
Lamb, yrkg. and mut.....	11,688,956	116,342,194
Pork	3,197,620	6,645,462
cured	8,676,292	8,880,918
Meats		
Lard, sub. and ed. tal.	497,099	57,579,834
Sausage and gr. meats..	9,443,011	5,026,194
Misc. meats..	1,217,817	2,463,321
Total meats and lard	326,622,259	2,016,875,991

CORNYTHOLOGY

The ologists are at it again. This time it's the bird men, who come up with the statement that after 25 generations of crossing the road and nine times out of ten getting run over doing it, the chicken and its offspring seem to have learned that it's wiser to stay at home. Thus the lowly barnyard fowl develops a wisdom that the enlightened human being might well wish for.

TEXAS FIELD DAY SET TO STUDY AIR SPRAYING

On Nov. 15 the Southern Great Plains Field Station will conduct a brush spraying inspection field day. The event, timed for 2 in the afternoon at the Oasis

Ranch 16 miles south of Higgins, Tex., will uncover results obtained from a comparatively cheap and reportedly very effective method of controlling sagebrush, skunkbush, sandplum and many range weeds by airplane spraying with 2, 4-D chemicals.

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So why not make your cattle raising job an easier one. Ask your Dempster dealer about this windmill and the Dempster complete line, today.

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Helping you to build up your herds through the wise use of your credit is just one of the many things that Bank of America is proud to do in its statewide service to agriculture.

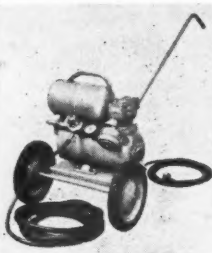
To keep your credit working for you, drop in often at your home town Bank of America.

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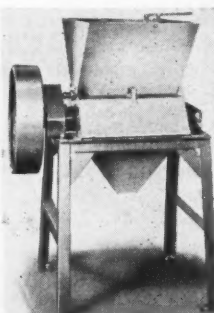
NEW ITEMS

The compact electric-motored air compressor shown here is designed for farm use. It is built also in gasoline-engine driven models. A calibrated gauge shows correct pressures for spraying, tire inflation, etc. (Made by Worthington Pump Co., Harrison, N. J.)



Now available is a special "fire stop" paint for use in the home on walls, ceilings and woodwork. Ready-mixed and self-sealing, it comes in various pastel shades, is simple to apply, washable. One gallon is said to cover an average size room. (Plicote, Inc., Pittsburgh).

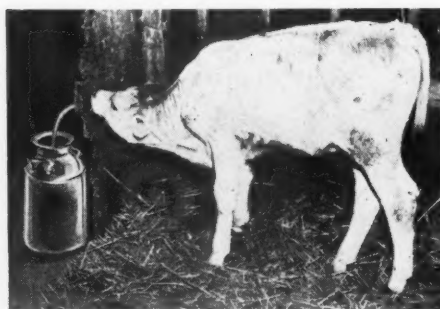
Feeders facing a corn shortage and high grain prices may be interested in this new farm size grain roller. With it, small grains such as oats, barley, wheat, rye, kafir, etc., to be fed to livestock instead of, or with, corn, can be processed 60 bushels per hour. (Made by Farnam Co., Omaha, Nebr.)



An inexpensive, light-weight and easily portable farm scale is now on the market. The scale, shown here, does not depend on springs. No leveling needed. (Made by C. W. Dillon & Co., Chicago.)



All the comforts of home! Recent exhibits at state and county fairs included a deluxe model tractor complete with radio and built-in heater. That may help keep 'em down on the farm.



This calf has a brand-new "mama"—a recently developed feeding device called the "Larco Calf Nipple Feeder" which consists of a rubber nipple mounted over a rubber base containing a valve. Position of the feeder affords natural feeding posture, with head extended or up, eliminating gas or air.

WOOL By H. W. F.

TRADING in domestic wool at Boston was not very active, but this was due to restricted offerings rather than a slackening demand from mill buyers. Demand for practically all staple lengths of fine wool exceeded the supply. Privately owned Texas and territory fine, average to good, staple wools were sold at \$1.22-\$1.28 on sellers' estimate of shrinkage. Much of this wool was purchased from the Commodity Credit Corporation early for speculative profits, and some of it is being sold currently at 4-8 cents advance above purchase levels.

Privately owned medium fleece wools in Indiana were purchased at a grease price of 47 cents, and with medium wools relatively scarce such wools are moving freely for the first time this season. Original bag, 80 per cent fine staple Montana wools shrinking 54 per cent sold in Boston at 59 cents, and Wyoming wools shrinking 58 per cent, bulk fine staple, went at 54-55 cents. Average to good staple fine wools in Texas made 44-54 cents, FOB Texas.

Foreign wools were more active as a result of arrivals from Montevideo and Argentina lots from the 1947-48 clips. Initial arrivals from Montevideo shrunk 2 per cent less to 2 per cent more than last year's clip. Sales in the Australian wool auction were uneven. All continental countries, with the exception of France, were buying freely.

RANGE BULLS

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RODUCED



FLORIDA, one of five states which do not have fencing laws—the others are Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—has an argument in favor of such a law in a tabulation of accidents in which cattle and cars figured. Between 1942 and 1946 Florida's highways saw 726 such collisions, which resulted in the death of 34 persons and injury to 264 others. Approximately 80 per cent of the state's cattle are now under fence.

CONSUMERS Cooperative Association of Kansas City, a big consumer coop (it grossed \$37,000,000 in the past year), recently waived claims to the federal income tax exemption to which, as a coop, it is entitled. Main reason for the move lies in the fact that a tax-exempt cooperative must do 85 per cent or more of its business with farmers; now the group can go after big-city business.

GOVERNMENT FIGURES show that in 1945 choice dressed beef made up 31.5 per cent of the total weight of meat used in the north Atlantic states, was 14 to 15 per cent in the north central and mountain states and a little over 3 per cent in the Pacific and southeast regions. Utility and cutter and canner grades were at the highest percentage in the southeastern and south central regions, from 22 to 29 per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT of our total beef and veal production comes from beef cattle. Of this, 60 per cent is from steers and heifers, 40 per cent from beef cows and young stock. Thirty-five per cent comes from dairy cattle. Fifteen per cent comes from dual purpose cattle.

DRESSED WEIGHT added to cattle from grain feeding operations equals only 10 to 12 per cent of the total pro-

duction of beef and veal. Therefore, 88 to 90 per cent is from hay, other forage and pasture.

JOHN CLAY'S readable pamphlet, "In a Nut Shell," says that of September purchase for slaughter of 70,700 steers on the Chicago market 30 per cent graded choice to prime and averaged \$32.77; 54 per cent graded good and cost \$29.43; 14 per cent graded medium and averaged \$22.60, and common slaughter steers cost \$17.83. There is a spread of \$15 between prices of common slaughter steers and the choicest grade.

RENTALS on most state land in Idaho will be increased; on low producing lands no raise is to be made but on the better areas the increase will be 2 cents an acre.

MECHANIZATION on the farm is cutting down need for hired hands and even under present record breaking output the requirement for farm workers is substantially under pre-war levels. At \$4 to \$5 a day for hands, it has become cheaper to mechanize and it's not likely that we will see a return to pre-war employment and farm population figures.

ELKO COUNTY, Nev., is put second on the list of top-ranking livestock counties in the country, with 181,608 cattle and calves. The county stands sixth in number of horses and colts and sixth in production of hay.

EVER wonder where Holstein-Friesian cattle originated? Over in the Netherlands long before the Christian era. The Batavians and Friesians cross-bred their solid black and solid white cattle to get the familiar black and white breed known today.

figures are not more recently available. At that time there were 1,841,591 head of cattle; 2,609,773 sheep; 523,050 hogs, and 1,025,115 goats.

Floods and severe snowstorms are blamed for heavy sheep losses in the United Kingdom during the past winter and spring. Present cattle numbers, (9,571,000 head) and hog numbers (1,628,000) show only slight declines, but sheep numbers at 16,873,000 are 3,500,000 head below last year.

A newly formed group in Italy, the Association for the Progress of Zootechny, includes scientists, technicians and breeders interested in keeping in touch with related groups throughout the world.

ONLY UNION-MADE

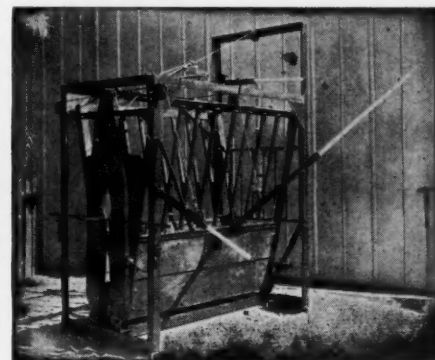
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FOREIGN NOTES

"Industrial Reference Service," published by the Department of Commerce, says that livestock raising and meat marketing methods in Bolivia, where one of the principal difficulties has been the inaccessibility of livestock to the consumption areas, is undergoing a period of transition. The Bolivian Development Corporation, through a program of study and improvement, is endeavoring to bring about needed reforms. Scientific methods are for the first time being employed in breeding, animal feeding, pasturing, slaughtering and storing; and experimental work is being instituted, with attention aimed in the future at the improved raising of cattle.

It is believed that estimates made in 1942 of Bolivia's livestock numbers are in the main unchanged, though definite

November, 1947

PERSONAL MENTION . .

President Ted Chamberlin of the California Cattlemen's Association writing in Western Livestock Journal says he has decided to stay with Herefords—but he has also decided to breed off the horns. He has concluded that the day of the naturally hornless Hereford is here and "every year we are seeing more of the commercial breeders turning to Polled Herefords. The rangeman, the feeder and the packer all want hornless animals; most of them still want Herefords."

When young Ronald Paasch, 19-year-old 4-H club boy from Walnut, Ia., took the grand championship of the 1947 American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City in October, he received a \$1,000 check from the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association for his winning Angus steer.

Officers of the Junior American National Livestock Association are seeing to it that the membership lists won't just dry up with this generation! From Mrs. Betty Wells, Chino Valley, Ariz., the secretary, comes news that she and Husband Bill have a little son, born early in September; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Messersmith of Alliance, Neb. (Emily is the

treasurer) have a little girl born in August, and Second Vice-President and Mrs. Graeme Stewart of Dorris, Calif., became proud parents for the third time in July. A cheery welcome to these most junior livestock-ers!

Dean H. H. Kildoe of Iowa's college of agriculture at Ames has been elected to the board of directors of the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago. He succeeds the late Dean Emeritus Charles E. Curtiss, also of the Iowa college, who was associated with the founding of the Chicago show in 1900.

The new chief veterinarian of the Texas state livestock sanitary commission, Fort Worth, is Dr. J. L. Adrian, former assistant veterinarian. He succeeds Dr. T. O. Booth, resigned.

The distinction of owning one of the tiniest calves ever born in Indiana belongs to William Gahl of Urbana. The little fellow—17 inches tall, 21 inches long and weighing only 15 pounds—is a mixed Guernsey-Shorthorn.

Three animal husbandry students from the University of Wisconsin comprised the winning team in the intercollegiate meat judging contest held recently at the American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City. Second place went to the South Dakota State College team.

Dr. Walter E. Ward, until recently associate medical director of Cutter Laboratories at Berkeley, Calif., now steps up to the full directorship.

Southern Texas will soon see the start of construction on a \$1,000,000 flaxseed processing plant to be erected at Kenedy by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company as part of a contemplated expansion program. The plant will include facilities for the cleaning of flaxseed and grains, a linseed oil refining plant and a farm feed manufacturing plant which will utilize by-products from the new linseed mill.

Obituaries

J. C. Underwood: At the home of a son in Parsons, Kan., at the age of 71. Mr. Underwood had spent practically his whole life in active connection with the cattle business in Wyoming. He was president of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in 1920-21 and was named to an honorary lifetime vice-presidency in 1931. He had also served several terms in the Wyoming legislature.

Arthur M. Hyde, Trenton, Mo., secretary of agriculture under President Herbert Hoover and a former Missouri governor: In New York, Oct. 17, at the age of 70.

Bob Crosby: In an automobile accident near Roswell, N. M., where he made his home. The car of the 50-year-old former world champion cowboy plunged 30 feet off the approach to a bridge when he turned out to avoid hitting another car.



TO THE
EDITOR

(Cont.
from
Page 6)

sum of money to cover research concerning "cancer eye." Objections from wisemen were made to the use of the words "cancer eye," to which I readily agreed and substituted the words "sore eye." A discussion on the floor took place. Several veterinarians took part, including, as I recall, Dr. Davis of Colorado. It was stated that cancer had never been known to exist in bovine animals. Since then I have inquired of several veterinarians if such was the case. They seemed not so sure. However, as many cattlemen seem successful in curing the so-called cancer by simply cutting out the eye, it would appear that this sore eye condition could not be cancer. Anyway, I believe that producers and those financially interested in the industry or representatives of associations should absolutely not use the words "cancer eye," and I respectfully request that you do what you can to the end that other words be used.—Hubbard Russell, Kern County, Calif.

HOT AND DRY—It has been unusually dry here all year and extremely hot through July, August and half of September, when we got one inch of rain, which cooled things off. All classes of cattle seem to be weighing light this year, some as much as 100 pounds. Lots of cattle are being sold on account of the dry year and high priced feed.—Glen C. Hazelwood, Marion County, Ark.

FEED CONDITIONS POOR—Feed conditions in this section very grave—in fact, in the bigger part of southeastern Arizona. Many people have already sold or shipped the big end of their breeding herds; there are more going to do likewise. Of course we could get good early October rains. We can yet make a lot of feed, but no indications of rain at this late September date.—Jay Harmon, Cochise County, Ariz.

CATTLE DOING OKAY—Please find enclosed subscription for three years of the PRODUCER. It is a great little magazine; can't get along without it... It has been very dry here in Custer County this year, but the cattle are fat. All classes of cattle are selling plenty high.—J. C. Moore, Custer County, Ida.

PRICE SITUATION SERIOUS—I think most cowmen believes prices too high for our own good. Prices as high as they are now do not help us as much as people think, and I believe the reaction will not be good for our business.

Quite often I go as a guest to Rotary Club meetings and am often asked about the price of meat. I have told them until recently that I am glad for once that meat is high, because I have never seen the public satisfied; even when every cowman in the United States was going broke, the public thought beef too high.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

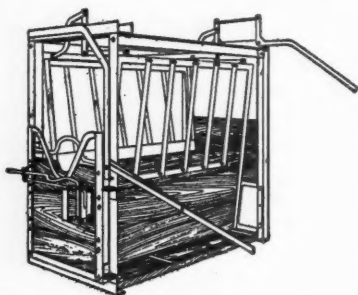
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CIMARRON, NEW MEXICO

Now I believe it is no longer a joke, and they are too high.

As for the reasons: The majority of people here have the money to buy meat and they are buying it. I think the government's program of buying meat and cattle feeds is responsible for a great deal of the prices. They don't seem to use any rhyme or reason in their methods. I also doubt Secretary Anderson's statement that we are only exporting 2 per cent of our meat. I would like to see the PRODUCER verify or discredit that statement. I think also that speculators in both feed and cattle are a factor. I was told—and I do not know how true it is—that 60 per cent of the calf crop in Arizona was in the hands of speculators or had passed through their hands, which is not a healthy situation for us.—Joe Russell, Ventura County, Calif.

(See the paragraph on exports in A. A. Smith's statement, p. 10.—Ed.)

LETTER FROM MEXICO—I am glad to renew my subscription to the PRODUCER as I find every article in it up to date and informative. I have been particularly interested in the articles and work of Secretary Mollin. . . . The drought situation in Chihuahua is extensive this season. Many ranches are too dry to winter on. Only about 50 per cent of the cattle are in normal condition for this time of the year. The market situation is the most important here now. The cannery at Juarez can handle only a limited number. The Juarez packing plant should be ready to open in December. The packing house being built here in Chihuahua might get into operation by next June or July. Packing houses will not be of much benefit to Mexico for a few years because we do not have the feed to fatten cattle.—J. H. Williams, Jr., Chihuahua, Mexico.

(Mr. Williams inclosed a list showing how payment was being made for stock going through the Juarez cannery. For example, 225 pesos were paid on 650-pound cattle, or \$45, which figures out almost 7 cents a pound.—Ed.)

OKLAHOMA REPORT—It has been very dry this summer. The pasture has not been very good. Most winter pastures have been used up and the prospect for wheat pasture is not good.—L. G. Corbett, Oklahoma County, Okla.

THANK YOU—I am out of the cow business but still think the PRODUCER is the best livestock magazine.—E. C. Henkel, Wallowa County, Ore.

FOOTNOTE ON ELOQUENCE

Some folks possess the "gift of gab"
To take a yarn and spin it;
But when I open wide my mouth
I put my foot right in it!

—HOWARD HAYNES

Stockmen's BOOKSHELF

A book written by Larry Wherry on "The Golden Anniversary of Scientific Feeding" traces the development of nutritional knowledge in the livestock field both as to requirements and ways of meeting them. From a historical standpoint, the little volume is a factual record of 50 years of feeding progress; educationally, it tells its readers of the efficient use of a wide range of feed materials and what the feed industry has to offer. Published by Business Press, Milwaukee, Wis. Single-copy price \$2.50.


The 14th annual edition of the USDA Production and Marketing Administration's statistical handbook, "Livestock Market News Statistics and Related Data, 1946," has just been published. It contains useful information on estimated livestock population; federally inspected slaughter by class, month and geographical region; market and farm prices of each class of livestock; retail prices, and a detailed breakdown of production and consumption of meat in this country from 1899 through 1946.

The 1948 Meat Board meat recipe book is off the press and the board is giving wide distribution to it through public utilities companies, retailers, packers and other groups. It contains instructions on the correct ways of cooking meat. Its name is "Your New Meat Cook Book" and it may be had from the National Live Stock and Meat Board, 407 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

A two-time Pulitzer Prize-winner, Marquis James, has turned his attention to one of the world's greatest life insurance companies in his recently published book, "The Metropolitan Life—A Study in Business Growth." In 400 pages, illustrated, he traces the history and development of the giant institution; some 80 additional pages are devoted to notes, index and bibliography. Viking Press, New York: \$5.

Farmers can now obtain the 1947 edition of Edward L. Flinn's "Simplified Income Tax Information and Farm Account Book" as a guide in making out their federal income tax reports for the current year. The book also provides forms for keeping accounts for the following year. Postpaid price, \$1; you may order from the author, Bryan, O.

John K. Rollinson, a former resident of Cody, Wyo., has written "Pony Trails in Wyoming," a history of the years 1896-1920 based on data accumulated by the author in riding the range. Authentic old pictures illustrate the 425-page book, which you may order from Mr. Rollinson, 2107 Mar Vista Ave., Altadena, Calif. Price, \$4.25.



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Horses
Horse (breeding, schooling, training, sports), \$5; Rider & Driver (horses, sport, pleasure), \$5; Spokesman and Harness World (3 yrs., \$2), \$1; Eastern Breeder, \$2; Ranchman (Quarter-Horse), \$1.

Bees
Gleanings in Bee Culture, \$1.50; American Bee Journal, \$1.50.

Farming
The Country Book, \$2; Farmers Digest, \$2.50.

Pigeons
American Pigeon Journal (Squab fancy), \$2.

Poultry
Cackle & Crow, \$1; Poultry Billboard, m., \$1.

Rabbits
Small Stock (rabbits, caviae, exclusively), \$1; American Rabbit Journal, \$1; Rabbit News, m., \$1; California Rabbit, m., \$1; Rabbit Raiser, m., \$1; American Angora Rabbit, m., \$1.

Fruit
Better Fruit, \$1; Eastern Fruit Grower, \$1.

Other Specialties
Modern Game Breeding (pheasants), \$3; Canary Journal, \$2; Canary World, \$1.50; Dairy Farmer's Digest, \$1; Game Breeder and Sportsman, \$2.50; Tallwagger, m. \$4.50.

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EMPLOYMENT

WOULD like to hear from rancher who owns the land and would like to have a young man who is a hard worker to buy an interest in the livestock and run the ranch. If interested, write L. G. CORBETT, Box 959, Britton, Okla.

EX-MARINE, 28, single, strong, and willing worker, wishes to learn horse ranching. Anyone willing to afford this opportunity please write to Jerome H. Schiffer, 141 East 18th Street, New York 3, New York.

FLORIDA FEEDS GRAPE FRUIT; TEXAS, GREEN WHEAT

Among citrus by-products which can be used for feeding cattle are fresh pulp (peel, rag and seeds), dried pulp, fresh pressed pulp and citrus molasses; grapefruit seeds are also being used to make a high protein feed. Digestion trials in Florida show that 100 pounds of dried citrus contain over 70 pounds of total digestible nutrients—comparable to ground snapped corn, although the protein content is much lower. Whole grapefruit and fresh citrus pulp are readily eaten by cattle, but because of high water content it does not pay to haul such feeds too far.

GRASSES

GRASSES FOR PASTURES AND RANGE. Build up your grazing areas at small cost with our pure, live, acclimated seed. Brome grasses - Northern - Lincoln - Southern. Crested Wheatgrass. Tall Slender Wheatgrass, Western Wheatgrass, Buffalo Blue Gramma, Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, Tall Fescue, Clovers, Alfalfa. Write today for free bulletins with prices and further information. The Western Seed Co., 1425 15th St., Denver, Colo.

PASTURE

PASTURE FOR LEASE. Grass and water for 3,000 head of sheep or 500 head of steers till May 1 or Oct. 1, with mountain camp. Write Fred Hesse, Buffalo, Wyoming.

MISCELLANEOUS

FARM EQUIPMENT

AEROIL WEED BURNERS. The safe, handy flame thrower with 99 uses. Kills every known weed. Disinfects by sterilizing. Destroys parasites and insects. Thaws frozen objects. Heats nearly anything. Very useful. Very economical. Guaranteed. Illustrated leaflet free. No. 99 Jr. \$16.50, Senior (4 gal.) \$22.00, Giant (5 gal.) \$27.25. Spray attachment \$3.50. All postpaid thru 4th zone. Western Seed Co., 1425 15th St., Denver, Colorado.

Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The Sheep and Goat Raiser reaches more sheepmen with more information on range sheep than any magazine published. Subscriptions, \$1.50. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES"—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 14411, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

MOUNTED STEER HORNS for sale. Seven foot spread. Free photo. D. L. Bertillion, Mineola, Tex.

Particular points of advantage in winter-grazing cattle on wheat are cited by Texas ranchers: (1) feeding out cattle on the growing green winter wheat boosts the yield by slowing ripening of the grain until after the frost danger season is past; (2) planting wheat at such an early date permits grazing from Nov. 1 to Mar. 15; (3) the cattle themselves are frequent top-price producers in the Chicago market; (4) the loosely tilled soil of the wheat fields is prevented from blowing away by the grazing cattle, who pack it down as they move over it.

SOME RECENT SALES

ANGUS—			
Inland Empire Assn., Wash.	62	\$ 358	Top \$875
Spence-Williams-Hutchinson, Neb.	46	556	Top of sale \$875
N-Bar Angus Ranch, Mont.	319	208	278 commercial, 41 registered
American Royal sale.	49	613	High mark \$2,000
HEREFORD—			
Wyoming Hereford Ranch.	72	5,934	Record \$61,000, another \$53,000
John Luft dispersion, Kan.	....	587	Top, Heifer, \$1,650
Colorado Classic.	72	1,019	Bull av. \$1,325
Banning-Lewis, Colo.	59	1,685	Bull av. \$2,923
Walter Hereford Ranch, S. D.	151	344	Top \$1,200
Saratoga and Encampment Valley, Wyo.	76	594	Range bull sale
Thorp Hereford, S. D.	82	1,175	\$50 over last year's av.
Rafter 33 dispersion, Wyo.	164	448	Top \$2,000
SHORTHORN—			
Washington-Idaho breeders.	84	291	
POLLED HEREFORD—			
Lewiston Ranch, Wash.	32	712	Top \$3,750

CALENDAR

Nov. 1-9—Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, Calif.
Nov. 12-13—Nevada State Cattle Assn. convention, Reno.
Nov. 12-13—Florida Cattlemen's convention, St. Petersburg.
Nov. 15-19—Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.
Dec. 12-13—31st Annual Convention, California Cattlemen's Assn., at Bakersfield.
JAN. 13-15—ANNUAL CONVENTION, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSN., BOISE, IDA.
Jan. 16-24—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
Feb. 18-20—National Aberdeen-Angus Show and Sale, Chicago, Ill.
Feb. 24-29—Southwest Livestock Show and Rodeo, El Paso, Tex.

THE STORAGE STORY

Commodity	Total Hold.		Gov. Hold.
	5-yr. av.	Oct. 1, 1947	Oct. 1, 1947
	(Mil. lbs.)	(Mil. lbs.)	(Mil. lbs.)
Butter	152.0	76.4	3.5
American Cheese	180.9	166.3	0.517
Shell Eggs (cases)	5.2	2.8	0.35
Frozen Eggs	256.8	216.5	58.5
Dried Eggs	.....	36.2	32.2
Meat and Lard	557.8	505.0	23.1
Poultry, Turkeys	146.3	206.4	4.7

Cold storages of all food figures of 26 lbs. per capita on Oct. 1—(From USDA).

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	New York	New York
	Oct. 16, 1947	Oct. 18, 1947
Steer & Heifer—Ch.	\$47.50-50.50	\$60.00-64.00
Steer & Heifer—Gd.	44.00-47.00	55.00-62.00
Cow—Commercial	34.00-40.00	48.00-52.00
Veal & Calf—Choice	33.00-43.00	43.00-55.00
Veal & Calf—Good	27.00-37.00	42.00-53.00
Lamb—Choice	38.00-40.00	53.00-60.00
Lamb—Good	35.00-38.00	50.00-58.00
Ewe—Comm.	17.00-19.00	.....
Pork Loin—8-12 lbs.	59.00-61.00	60.00-70.00

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	Oct. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
	1947	1947	1946	Ave.
Frozen Beef	79,840	86,719	70,777	114,940
Cured Beef	11,028	11,671	2,078	9,789
Total Pork	194,096	264,124	90,859	260,730
Lamb, Mutton	6,802	7,837	8,844	12,612
Lard and Rend.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork Fat	125,971	153,565	29,841	102,950
Total Poultry	206,497	183,024	184,841	146,330

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Oct. 17, 1947	Oct. 21, 1946
Steers—Choice	\$29.75-36.25	\$28.00-35.00
Steers—Good	26.00-34.00	20.00-31.00
Steers—Medium	17.50-27.00	14.00-21.00
Vealers—Gd.-Ch.	25.00-27.00	19.00-21.00
Calves—Gd.-Ch.	17.00-19.50	17.00-22.00
F. & S. Strs.—G.-C.	19.50-26.00	17.00-21.00
F. & S. Strs.—C.-M.	15.00-21.00	12.50-17.00
Hogs—(200-240 lbs.)	29.00-29.35	23.50-25.00
Lambs—Gd.-Ch.	21.50-21.75	19.50-20.25
Ewes—Gd.-Ch.	8.25- 8.75	7.25- 8.25

LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS

	September	October	January	September
	1947	1946	1947	1946
RECEIPTS				
Cattle	2,421	1,372	16,014	14,548
Calves	778	551	5,283	4,567
Hogs	1,942	293	20,570	17,941
Shp & Lmbs	2,452	2,542	15,388	19,074
STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—				
Cattle	583	524	2,783	2,896
Calves	102	84	468	479
Hogs	45	26	441	377
Shp & Lmbs	617	664	2,351	2,163
SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—				
Cattle	1,407	360	11,345	7,611
Calves	719	364	5,685	3,945
Hogs	2,948	438	33,382	30,712
Shp & Lmbs	1,458	1,300	12,047	15,006

THE COVER

A bunch of nice-looking Hereford calves on the ranch of Ray Cowden, prominent Arizona cattleman who is a member of the American National's executive committee. U.S.D.A. photograph.

PICTURE CREDITS

Graph on page 10, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA; page 11, 16, American National Live Stock Association photograph; page 18, USDA photograph; page 30, Guy E. Smith, Kansas City, photograph.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER